THE MESSENGER.

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TERMS.

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Paetry.

ALLELUIA.

Alleluia, song of sweetness, Voice of endless joy and love; Alleluia, voice of gladness To the happy choirs above. This the melody of triumph
Which to chant they never cease, They, the everlasting dwellers In God's happy home of peace.

Alleluia, holy Salem, Thou dost sing and still rejoice; Alleluia, of thy dwellers Is the never-ending voice. Alleluia, we, the banished, Mingle with the tear and groan, s we sit in exile lonely,
By the streams of Babylon.

Alleluia, we deserve not Such a note of heavenly song; Oft the conscious guilt within us Checks and ellences our tongue, Yet the time, the time is coming, When in brighter, calmer clime, We shall turn with wistful longing To the ended songs of time.

Then to Father, Son, and Spirit, Mingle we the prayer and praise, The great feast at once beholding Through the everlasting days. Alleluia! Alleluia! Thus to Thee we joyful sing! Alleluia! Alleluia! To our blessed God and King. -From Hymns of Holy Church, by H. B.

Communications.

For The Messenger. "THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."

To look abroad upon the world as it now lies spread out before us, its mountains adorned with the mighty oak, the wiry hickory, the walnut, the beech, the chestnut, the glossy laurel, the fragrant sweet-briar, and all the other trees and shrubs that love the cool moisture and vital air of our highlands to look then upon the quiet vallies, sleeping in the sunlight, where the orchard blossoms, the tall rye waves, the wheat grows green, finally disappeared from the earth. And second advent of Christ, when the whole orand the clover opens its myriad flowers to now the wild, roving barbarians of the North give honey to ten thousand times ten thousand swarming bees that over it fly, busy in delightful occupation; to count the white and shaded farm-houses that here and there, alone, by twos and threes, or yet clustered together by the score around the tapering spire, speak of happiness and prosperity; to take a broader view, and see the great metropolis enthroned by the sea, the centre of commerce, the home of wealth and luxury, of art and science, its quays lined with ships bearing the flags of every nation under the sun, and its storehouses filled with wheat. corn, oil and wine, with rich spices, and silks, and linens, with costly wares, and all else that the delicately nurtured lady of our modern civilization demands for her comfort and convenience; in a word, to contemplate the habitable globe as it now is, who would think-who when told can without difficulty credit the marvelous tale, that there was a time when neither tree, nor shrub, nor flower, nor hill, nor plain, appeared, but only the barren rocks of the Azoic age against in a limited way, of what has transpired in a purer, and more glorious in every respect which broke the waves of an illimitable sea, far more universal manner. In the history -a world involved in mist, and vapor, and of mankind there seem to have been eras of tion and crown of the cycle of events that forever, and the Bishops made the simple

"darkness gross and palpable as that of advance and decay, many of which have been through ages past has slowly been wrought executors of the will of the Pope. When even a single ray of light could penetrate." Who that could have seen the world then, apparently unchanging and unchangeable as centuries swept by, would have thought that even the lowest forms of life could find support on its half solidified rocks, and in its waters seething and boiling with intensest heat. And yet there came a time when the sea swarmed with monstrous fish, and the lifeless shores were heaped with the shells of mollusks and crustaceans; and the star-fish thrown up by the tide withered and died on the sands as he does now. There came a time when the land, growing by slow accretions, was broken into hills and valleys, on which grew the teeming vegetation of gigantic trees and shrubs of the Carboniferous age; a time when beneath the shade of forests interminable, crawled the huge reptiles, and roamed the monster beasts whose decaying bones to-day fill the world with astonishment;-the Megalosour, and Hylæosour, and Iguanodon, the Palæotherium, the Anopotherium, the Denotherium, the Mammoth, the Mastodon, and the Ziphodon, with others innumerable, that scoured the forests free, and bellowed to their heart's content without an Adam to name them. And looking back there appears to view clearly marked ages in the progress of creation, not starting and ending abruptly, but gradually coming and quietly yielding to those appointed to succeed them.

The early history of man is lost in the

obscurity of an almost limitless past. The

facts, as told by Divine revelation, are few:

but in the comparatively brief period covered by history, there are unmistakable evidences of events having transpired in the course of human progress, which find illustration at least in the progress of creation preceding the advent of man. Nations have risen, have flourished, have declined,—expired, and even that most enduring of all monuments which it is possible for a people to rear—their language—has passed from the earth. And these nations that have thus vanished like the visions of the night, have been succeeded by others, which upon the ruins of those gone before built their temples and palaces, bought, sold, married, buried, danced and sung, and then-left their own ruins for newer and stranger peoples to creet their habitations upon. The Egyptians who for many centuries grew in opulence, a mighty nation, famous in the arts of war and peace, were blotted from the face of the earth by that great destroyer, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. The Babylonian empire was overthrown by the Persian, whose dominions once spread from the Indus to the Nile, and from the Indian Ocean to the Euxine. And this in turn, weakened by internal dissensions, and unnerved by corruption, became part of the short-lived empire of Alexander, and finally dwindled into insignificance before the rising power of Rome. And Rome, whose ruins can even now be found in England and in Syria, by the waves of the Danube, and on the verge of the Lybian desert, overrun by the Goths, the Astrogoths, the Visigoths, the Vandals, the ferocious Huns from beyond the Caspian, and other warlike tribes of Germany and Scythia, which it now moves. This transpires at the and East are lost in the European kingdoms change, and a new heavens and new earth and republics of to-day. The nations of India, China, and Japan, evidently belong to this same period preceding the Christian era, which, perhaps from their extreme isolation have been able to live to the present. Though it is evident now, that the whole order of their civilization must be revivified. or altogether broken up and submerged by the advance of the new; it being very doubtful, in spite of the avidity with which ancient Japan courts intercourse with our young and energetic modern life, whether even she, to all appearances the most hopeful, is really any more susceptible of rejuvenation than was king David, who, in his withered old age, sought warmth and vigor by taking to his bosom the fresh and youthful

In this succession of particular empires there is much reason for believing, while it Then, as from the tomb in which all hope cannot be positively affirmed, that there is given us an exhibition on a narrow plain and folded a new order of existence, higher,

form of a blushing girl.

Egypt of old—a darkness through which not required to make up far longer and far more by the Divine hand to its consummation. comprehensive periods, each of which, while embodying numerous conflicting elements, has possessed its own peculiar characteristics, and had its own definite mission to accomplish. Ewald, the extent of whose labors, as well as the wonderful genius displayed in their prosecution, astounds one-regards the book of Genesis as affording us unmistakable evidences of the existence of vast civilizations, which grew and flourished with almost tropical luxuriance, and then, undermined by evils, decayed and passed away before the rise of others more strong and vigorous, which, in turn, held sway before the nations of antiquity that are known to us even began to assert themselves. This opinion finds firm support in the results at which philologists have arrived. They point to the Sanscrit as the great original language from which have descended all the ancient and modern languages of India and Europe, and then inform us, that back of this there is reason for believing a yet earlier but no less distinct tongue can be found traces of, which formed, as the Sanscrit did, an original stock from which a numerous family of languages derived their existence. A moment's consideration of the innumerable conditions, and many influences required for the creation of a language to any extent broad and facile, will lead us at once to the conclusion, that not only was an immense period of time occupied in the accomplishment of this tremendous work, but also that there must have been some broad general principle, consciously or unconsciously, active in the nation or nations which brought it to completion. The presence of such a general moulding power can to-day be felt to be active throughout Christendom, which, in spite of political and religious differences, is welding it into a closer union, and directing its ener gies to the consummation of some one grand

purpose.

However true this position is, and it is supported by arguments of almost unanswerable weight, and accepted by learned men all the world over-the sacred Scriptures confront us with at least two great epochs in contrast with which all others dwindle into insignificance. The one is represented by the flood, when the whole primitive world perished, and a new world, differing from that which preceded it in all the elements of its civilization, came into being and advanced rapidly towards the periods of its own consummation; the other begins with the advent of Christ, when a movement in history began to which all others were in the deepest sense preparatory; a movement whose very initial was the signal of death to all nations, tongues, manners and customs existing when it began its course, and the proclamation of a new age, whose power would permeate every sphere of life, and reveal its recreating power not only in the spiritual nature of man, but also in all the forms of life through which that spirit reveals itself. And more wonderful still, while Christianity thus promises a universal blessing, it speaks also the prophecy of the destruction of its present form, and its elevavation to a plane far transcending that upon der of the world will undergo a tremendous be created wherein dwelleth righteousness. How near at hand, or how far in the future this great evert lies, can never be aught else than a matter of speculation. But from the whole tone of Scripture, and from the lessons we can learn from history, we are led to believe, that this great fact will not transpire before the redemptive principle, as already inaugurated by our Lord, has fully exhausted itself in the hearts of men, and wickedness has developed to a pitch surpassing that even of ancient times; wickedness which will involve a degeneracy of life and morals, and a dissolution of the bonds of social order, corresponding, we may suppose, to that which became the occasion of the flood, and to that which showed itself in Judaism and throughout heathendom at the time when Christianity was ushered into the world. and promise has been buried, will be unthan any that has gone before, the comple-consent of the Church being thus quenched

This thought of the successive ages, each one of which begins in vigor and ends in a moral dissolution which seems to predict the end of all, the Poet Laureate of England seems to have wrought into the texture of that noble series of poems, "Idylls of the King." The last scene presents a thought to us which is particularly appropriate here. As Sir Bedivere carries Arthur on his shoulders to the barge which is to bear him to the "island-valley of Avilion," the spirit of prophecy stirs the bosom of the wounded king, and in answer to Sir Bedivere's exclamation of despair, which truly sets forth the gloom and despondency of every noble heart as he views the moral energy of his times decaying, we have words of hope from the dying life itself.

"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? Where shall I hide my forehead and my eyes? For now I see the true old times are dead, When every morning brought a noble chance And every chance brought out a noble knight.
Such times have been not since the light that led The holy Elders with the gift of myrrh.
But now the whole ROUND TABLE is dissolved Which was an image of the mighty world; And I, the last, go forth companionless, And the days darken round me; and the years, Among new men, strange faces, other minds;

And slowly answered Arthur from the barge 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils Himself in many ways, Lest one good custom should corrupt the world. Comfort thyself: what comfort is in me?
I have lived my life, and that which I have done
May He within Himself make pure!"

And thus it may be said of the decay and death of every age, "it has lived its life," -it has fulfilled its mission-and though seemingly overcome by sin and death, in truth, only passes away that God in some higher form may fulfill Himself.

R. L. G.

For The Messenger.

REVIEW OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL. It is becoming more and more evident that the effects of the late Vatican Council

are by no means such as the majority which passed the decree of the infallibility of the Pope expected. In estimating the extent of this disappointment, we shall be aided by a

brief glance at the history of the Council. When the invitation to attend the Council was issued, the impression generally prevailed that the Council was to declare the infallibility of the Pope. In this respect the Bishops of America, of England, of Germany and of France were divided in their sentiments, while the churches of Spain, of Italy and of South America were ready almost unitedly to testify that in these Churches the new doctrine was an old dog-If they had come to Rome expecting to bear witness to the faith of their respective Churches, and thus to discharge the most dignified of the duties of Bishops, they were speedily undeceived. Of the seven commissions which had been created, the Pope had selected nine Cardinals, every one of whom was in favor of declaring the Pope infallible. They had settled beforehand the very questions the Bishops had come to discuss, and in the language of William Arthur, had taken good care, that any seam through which any constitutional liberty might leak should be tightly caulked. ling events rapidly succeeded each other. The Syllabus, which recounts the principal errors of our times, set forth in the various utterances of Pius IX., and which was opposed to the "dreams of unity and progress," was on the meeting of the Council solemnly confirmed by the Pope and accepted by the collective Episcopate. This declaration of war against modern society was followed by a vital change in the Catechism. Under the supervision of Cardinal Reisbach, the declaration that the Pope by himself is not infallible, was removed. Next we find, that the ordinary oath of the Papal Bishop of faith in God was turned into an oath of loyalty to the Bishop of Rome. Then came the right of free communication with the faithful, by which had been understood freedom to preach the Gospel, was made to mean the right of giving to his own edicts the binding force of a higher law in every country, whether the Government consents or does not consent and finally, to crown all, the great majority of the Bishops agreed to it, that the definitions of the Roman Pontiff should be irreformable without the consent of the Church

executors of the will of the Pope. When the hour had come to make known the vote concerning the dogma of infallibility, of the seven hundred and sixty-four Bishops with which the Council had opened, there were only six hundred in the city. Of these six hundred only five hundred and twenty-five were present. The prelates who were opposed to the dogma, and who had entered a protest to that effect had absented them. protest to that effect had absented themselves, so that only two negative votes were given. On a basis of a unanimity like this, the Secretary of the Council ascended the tribune and read: Blessed Father, the decrees of the canon are all agreed to by the

Fathers, except TWO."
Strange scenes had occurred in the course of the Council. In the session of the 22d strange scenes had occurred in the course of the Council. In the session of the 22d of March, Strossmayer, Archbishop of Croatia, had defended the Protestants against unjust aspersions. "This is not the place to defend the Protestants," cried the President de Angelis. Well might he say so, for the palace of the Inquisition was not a hundred paces off. "That alone," exclaimed Strossmayer, "can be imposed as a dogma on the faithful, which has a moral unanimity of the Church in its favor." At these words a frightful tumult arose. Some of the bishops sprang from their seats and shook their fists in the speaker's face. "I know now," said one of the bishops from the United States, "of one assembly which is ruder than the Congress of my country."

"No, it was not unanimity as to the questions debated among us," said Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, who had faithfully served the Church and the Pope for many years;

the Church and the Pope for many years; it was on the one side violence and on the other astonishment, silent and downcast; if any voice was raised speedily was it covered with clamor and insults."

Andre, the Patriarch of Babylon, had pleaded in a speech against the levelling proceedings of Rome, throwing out a warning, lest the Orientals should be altogether alienated. He received a message to come unattended to the Vatican. About 7 o'clock unattended to the vatican. About 10 clock in that January night, in the graphic language of William Arthur, the man of 78 passed the Swiss guards in their stripes and slasher of yellow, black and red, with their halberts and their helmets, and while lonely passing through the corridors he had time to remember here the boxes of the January strengths.

passing through the corridors he had time to remember, how the house of the Inquisition in the power of May and how utterly he was In regard to the attainment of its ultimate end this movement—I abridge from William Arthur—has thus far been a failure. In the writings of a certain portion of the Court party the moral renovations which were to attend the dawn of the new era, could not be indicated by any metaphor short of light on the horror of chaos. It was to be so. So soon as the Lord should manifestly set His King upon His holy hill of Zion, all Kings were to fall down before Him, and his enemies were to lick the dust; parliaments were to recognize their impotance and ments were to recognize their impotance and expire; populations suddenly illuminated, were to behold the Saviour of society, and were lovingly to bow to his law. As to any possible opposition, it was described as the beather regime at the resolutions. possible opposition, it was described as the heathen raging, as the people imagining a vain thing; it was only as the Kings of the earth setting themselves and the rulers taking counsel together against the Lord and His anointed. These promises were not fulfilled. The Pope had fallen from his temporal throne. A long and bloody war in order to place Don Carlos upon the throne of Spain, has failed. So also has the hope of placing the Count of Chambord on the French throne. The federation of Germany has been consolidated by an imperial crown, hereditary in the reigning house of Prussia. Austria has persisted in her anti-catholic legislation, as it is called. Italy in the act of overthrowing the temporal power has completed her own unity. Thus at the time when according to his seers the Pontiff was to survey a new Cosmos, rising out of the to survey a new Cosmos, rising out of the chaos of the modern State, he beholds only confusion worse confounded.

But if the Pope and his more sanguine followers had looked for a miracle, not so his more calculating adherents. They kept the fact in view, that centuries might intervene between the day, when the perfected machinery of means should be set in motion and the day, when the crowning victory should lead the head of the human species in triumph to the goal. The failure of in-mediate success has made no change in this respect. The fact that centuries elar scd since Popes began to claim what Pius IX. has acquired; that more than three centuries have passed away, since at Trent the Jesuit General set up the pretensions which have now, at last, become the law of 170 millions, is a consideration not lightly to be set aside, particularly when we bear in mind that the strife for universal dominion now openly inaugurated as a continual struggle, is to be handed down from generation to generation by men trained and consecrated to this very thing.

The discussions which are now going on in Europe within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, and which aim to set aside the validity of the Council are, it is true, not favorable to the realization of their hopes. Of this, however, I may be perhopes. Of this, nowever, mitted to speak at some future time.

H. B.

Family Reading.

THE MOWERS.

The mowers work with a right good will, Each following close his neighbor; Stout limbs are theirs, and a homely skill; And the swish of the scythe grown swifter still Telleth of honest labor.

Peaceful weapons; to and fro Brightly glancing, see them go;
And the grass that waved so gaily fall before them, lying low.

So pleasant a sight, so sweet a tune To whisper note of warning!
Who dreameth of death in the heart of June? Who looketh for night when 'tis scarcely noon' Yet the grass was high this morning. Scythe and mower seem to say Words we careless heard one day, "Man is like the grass that groweth, and like it

Wherefore, sad words, do ye bring no shade The sunny scene to darken?
All flesh is grass; and the grass shall fade; But to all flesh is a promise made, And whoso will may hearken How the mercy of the Lord, Doth according to His word,

shall pass away."

Stand for ever as our surety, and shall be our great reward. -S. E. G. Sunday at Home.

THE BEACON LIGHT.

It was Sunday evening in a little village lying toward the far west of Engwhere, on fine, calm days, the gentle murmur of the sea's waves might be heard as softly rippling up they broke in subdued splashes upon the shore; but to-night the wild wind was abroad, rocking the tall trees to and fro, and lashing into fury the boundless ocean, which reared its mighty strength against the dark rocks, while the huge breakers, white with foam, dispersed themselves in quick succession with a loud roar upon the beach. Above the whistling of the wind and the noise of the waves there rang forth the clear, sweet tones of church bells calling the poor and rich, the young and the old of that hamlet to the house of God; and as friends and neighbors met at the door of the hallowed edifice many were the remarks passed upon the roughness of the night and the dangers to which those whose lot it was to be tossing upon the ocean's wave that evening would be exposed. There were many among the congregation who, as the sweet tones of the organ rose and fell, breathed a prayer for all who might be in peril throughout the long dark hours of nights and hard

indeed must have been the heart which did not join earnestly in the hymn "for those at sea," with which the service was often closed in this humble village

The congregation had dispersed, the sacrifice of prayer and praise had been offered, whether carelessly or fervently, only One could tell, "who alone judgeth the hearts of men," and it was with rather a weary step that the vicar of the parish crossed the burial-ground, so quaintly named by the Germans, "God's Acre." Suddenly there fell upon the clergyman's ear a distant sound which arrested his steps; he listened attentively, thinking to hear it repeated, but naught could he discern, save the moaning of the night wind as it hurried by and the splash and roar of the waves as they came thundering in upon the shingle. Fancying he must have been mistaken, the vicar moved on, then paused as if irresolute. What was the cause of his hesitation, what the thought which had suddenly crossed his mind? Even this, Was the beacon alight? "You may save brave men, perhaps, from a watery grave this night," urged a still, small voice within. But selfishness whispered that it was not the vicar's duty to set the beacon alight, and why should he, therefore, delay hastening home to a cheerful fireside? A moment's hesita-tion, only one moment's, and then, not long afterwards, a bright light could be seen, far out at sea, shining forth to save, perchance, human beings from a sad death, who else on the morrow's morn would have opened their eyes upon another world.

Some months rolled away, and the vicar often pondered over the distant boom which he fancied had met his ear on the Sunday evening now so many weeks ago, when one morning he re-ceived an official letter, requesting information as to who had set light to the beacon in the village, upon that eventful and stormy night. The letter was answered, supplying the information desired, and giving the exact circumstances of the case. Not long afterwards the clergyman received a handsome gift, sent to him by no less a person than the present Emperor of Germany. It was accompanied by a document, thanking the vicar for his act of humanity upon that Sunday evening, and affording a full explanation of the sound which had attracted his notice. By the lighting of the beacon the vicar had been the means of saving from utter destruction a man-of-war, and it was the booming of

During the time of which I write, a fierce conflict was raging between the armies of two foreign countries, and the loss of one of their chief vessels would have been of serious importance to the vast Empire which proved so victorious in the war; but it was not of the brave ship that the clergyman thought as he gazed on the Emperor's kindly gift, but rather of the human beings who had been in such imminent peril that night, and who had been saved from a watery

One thought more before I close this little story, which may teach us many a lesson; we never know the great consequences which may perhaps hang upon what appears to us as only a paltry act of love or kindness. In all things, if we would listen to the voice of duty and of conscience, we should daily be the humble means of showing forth a far greater light than ever sho n from any earthly beacon, for it will be a light ga-thered from the Cross, which was lifted up centuries ago on Calvary's height, where hung One to whom in all ages souls tossed upon the waves of this troublesome world have looked, and in looking have been preserved from eternal death.—Friendly Visitor.

A HINT TO DESPONDING MINISTERS.

A certain minister, who had been very successful in his labors in the Gospel vineyard, at length saw but little fruit attending his ministrations. To be useless he could not bear; his soul was bowed down under the discouraging prospects around him. While thus exercised, he dreamed that a gentleman hired him to work for him, and the price of his labor per day was stipulated. On inquiring what his employer would have him go about, he was informed that he must go and hammer a certain rock to

"That," he replied, "would do no good, for the rock is large and hard, and I could never break it to pieces.'

"That is nothing to you," said the gentleman, "follow my directions and I

ill pay you your wages."
The laborer then went to work, and though it appeared an endless, and therefore useless task, he labored with diligence and patience for the sake of his wages. After awhile, contrary to all his calculations, the mountainous rock broke into shivers.

The minister saw the dream contained proof, resumed courage, and was again blessed with seeing the rocky hearts of many of his hearers broken by the hammer of God's Word.

RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Dr. Howard, a New York physician, during a recent visit to London, gave an exhibition, at the invitation of the Royal Humane Society, and in their receiving house in Hyde Park, of his method of restoring to animation persons who are apparently dead from drowning.

Dr. Howard illustrated his system by placing a man representing a person apparently drowned in two positions. The object of the first position was to pump and drain fluids from the lungs and stomach. This is done by placing the patient, face downward, over a hard roll of clothing, so that the pit of the stomach is the highest point, while the mouth is the lowest. The operator supplements the pressure of his hands upon the back of the patient above the roll, if necessary, with all the weight and force at his com-

The second position is for promoting artificial breathing. The patient, whose clothing is ripped open from the waist, is laid upon his back, and the pit of the stomach is made the highest point by a the last instance to which we have rehard roll of clothing beneath the ba while the head is the lowest part. The wrists are crossed behind the head; these are held down to the ground by a second person with one hand, while with the other the tongue is held forward by a

piece of dry rag. The greatest possible expansion of the chest is thus obtained. The operator, kneeling astride the patient, grasps the most compressible part of the chest, on each side of the pit of the stomach, and, using his knees as a pivot, throws forward, slowly and steadily, his whole weight until his mouth nearly touches weight until his mouth nearly touches the face of the patient. Then, by a final push, he throws himself back to his first opened to be a six opene push, he throws himself back to his first opened to receive him, because it was erect kneeling posture. By the sudden removal of the compressing force the elastic ribs spring back to their original position, and by this bellows-action the underlying there was one air rushes into and is forced out of the chest alternately, as in natural breathing. Success may attend this process in a few minutes, but hopes of a favorable result ought not to be given up under chest alternately, as in natural breathresult ought not to be given up under

her guns in distress which had fallen of accidental suffocation and drowning is the usual absence of medical aid at the critical moment. The method, however, is one that the production of the critical moment. is one that can easily be understood by any one, and may be carried into execution anywhere, with or without a doctor.

STAMMERING.

A correspondent of the English Me chanic replies to an inquiry on the subject of stammering: I would advise you to make the boy read out loud, but by himself, and when he knows that there is no one listening. If he comes to a word that he cannot get out, let him miss it at once, and without hesitation. I think that there is more difficulty found with words commencing with a consonant—such a word as "better," for instance. He will close his lips at the demand of the first letter, and when he finds that he cannot open them to say let him be taught to miss the first letter, and say "etter;" the same with "can." The act of removing the tongue from the palate to pronounce "an," completes the word, almost unconsciously. When a difficulty is found with a word which commences with a consonant, the patient will, in nine cases out of ten, be able to manage a word with an initial vowel. My own name commences with the letter B, and at one time I had great difficulty in replying to the question, "What's your name?" although, at another time, I could pronounce it easily. I obviated that by commencing at the Christian name, and saying the whole over quickly. I think it is more or less a nervous affection similar to St. Vitus' dance, which I have known a child to take from looking at the twitching muscles of another, and I have an idea that stammering is often taken in the same manner. Never look at your boy when he is speaking.

DOING GOOD TO BOYS.

There are in all towns, and especially in the large cities, numbers of solitary or more or less friendless boys, placed in various situations, office boys, messengers, apprentices and so forth. Many of these are very lonely amid a multitude. Of some of them it may be said, "No man cares for their souls." Yet these lads have souls.

A few kind words about the love of Jesus will often win a lonely lad, and the more so when spoken to him alone and apart from his companions. Seeds grow her sown singly; so, in winning souls to Christ, it is the quiet, kindly word that tells best; therefore, Christians may do much good by taking opportunities of regularly saying a kindly word of counsel to each boy who is sent to them; and such advice will be far more impressive if accompanied by some little present, as a coin or a meal. It is well in this way to impress upon each lad the great truth of God's omniscience by day and by night, and that a great Lord watches His children always with acceleration. with ceaseless love. Invitations to daily prayer to Him, counsels to avoid the snares of the devil, and simple explana-tions of the Gospel of Christ—such kindly advice in private especially if accompanied by some little act of sympathy, to prove the sincerity of the speaker, may win a precious soul to Christ for eternity.-Selected.

THE RICH YOUNG MAN.

How mighty and malignant is the money lust in opposing the entrance of religious light, the coming in of the kingdom of God, into a man's soul; or (as put in the other form) how it impedes a man's approach to it, obstructs his going towards it, and getting into it. It sends him back to his miserable confidences, terred is very suggestive and very moniwere pleasing and promising. was everything to prepossess in the young man's favor. We might be excused for thinking that he was "not far from the kingdom of God." Nor was he far from it, in one sense, for the kingdom of God "had come nigh unto him; but, however near it might be, it turned out that he would not enter it. He would not enter it because he was not equal to the personal sacrifice which, in his case, Jesus required as the test of sinnot large enough to admit both him and his wealth. He seemed earnest, deterunderlying all appearances there was one bosom sin he loved his money, clung of heaven too. So that slipped away from him, and he from it. One bosom

it will frustrate and render nugatory all influences without. "Herod feared John because he was a good and holy man. He heard him, was touched; "he heard him often and heard him gladly," and "did many things" in consequence; but there was one thing he would not dohe would not put away Herodias. And she, his bosom sin personified and embodied, led him at last to send an executioner to behead John in prison. And so here. The young man had done much, and seems ready to do more—ready to do anything. He stands listening to Christ, looking up to Him with a pleased in the stands of th with a pleased ingenuous expression, as if prepared to welcome whatever He may say. He could not do it. There was a bosom sin, which lay at the root of his seeming excellence, and which made it wither and fall far sooner than Jonah's gourd.

"For mark the change; thus spake the Lord, Come part with earth for heaven to-day; The youth, astonished at the word, In silent sadness went his way."

-Binney

THE SIN OF WORRY.

There are men in the world who wear a girdle of fret, as trying as any friar's, to annoy themselves. They fancy that in such experience is to be found the highest fulfilment of religious duty, and the truest expression of this world's probation. Some one has said that they procure their tickets and then carry their luggage with them, always encumbered with it wherever they go, while there is provided a proper and capacious receptacle for all encumbrances. Oh, what do-mestic infelicity this spirit of worry oc-casions! Mary and Martha are always in confusion, never able to comprehend one another. What business impatience and misunderstandings are inspired by this same contradiction, as it exists in common forms!

The assurance needs to be taken home by every one of us, that worry is the deadly foe of the Gospel and of common sense. In both the general and the special providences of God, which are vealed to us on every page of the Bible, there are distinct utterances against this tendency by which we are all plagued. But in addition to these promises there are positive precepts which make it most evident that anxiety has in it the very nature of sin, and is the mother of mis ery. However nervous, depressed and despairing may be the tone of any one, the Lord leaves him no excuse, for there is enough in God's promise to over-balance all these natural difficulties. In the measure in which the Christian enjoys his privileges, rises above the things that are seen, hides himself in the refuge provided for him, will he be able to voice the confession of Paul, and say: None of these things"-however combined and confederate they may be—
"none of these things move me."—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.

THE SICK BED SOWER.

"What seed have I to sow?" said one—"I lie In stilled and darkened chamber, lone and low The silent days and silent nights pass by In monotone of dimness. Could I throw Into the nearest furrow one small seed, It would be life again, a blessed life indeed!"

And so she lay through lingering month and year, No word for Him to speak, no work to do; Only to suffer and be still, and hear

That yet the Golden Gate was not in view; While hands of love and skill, this charge to keep, Must leave the whitening plain, where others

-Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

government. It presents an affecting example of hasty violence, and its pen-

alty of lasting gloom.

"Gentlemen," said the warden, "I want to bring before you one of the most remarkable cases we have in the prison. We call him 'the man who never smiles,' and I wish before he comes in to tell you his history. He seems to be a man of more than ordinary ability, and a substantial, frugal Irish citizen, who owned a small place in one of our manufacturing villages, where he resided with his family of grown-up sons and daughters, all permanently employed and in comfortable circumstances. The old man had a fine garden, on which he bestowed his leisure hours, in a part of which was a fine lot of cabbages. It seems that the boys in the neighborhood had a habit of trespassing on the old man's garden, until he determined on getting rid of them by firing his gun to frighten them away. One night, hearing some one in his gar-A great advantage of this method is its unequaled simplicity. One of the most notable facts connected with case of the result of

resist and overcome inward monitions; one to aim at. But the report of the gun alarmed the neighbors, who, on rushing into the garden, found the lifeless body of a young girl shot through the heart. The old man, when told what he had done, was struck dumb. He was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He has been here for ten years, and his face has become as marble; there is no hope; nothing but the sad remembrance of that dreadful night."

In Ireland they have a superstition among the young girls, that whosever on Halloween shall place a cabbage over the door will marry the first young man that enters the door afterward. this, it is proved, was the errand of the young girl in the old man's garden. But, instead of a wedding, she found a

Eseful Hints and Recipes.

KITCHEN ODORS.—A lump of bread about the size of a billiard-ball, tied up in a linen bag and inserted in the pot which boils greens, will absorb the gases which oftentimes send such an insupportable odor to the regions above.

THE CLOTHES-MOTH.-In May, the clothes-moth begins to fly about our rooms; and then it becomes necessary to keep a sharp lookout for the safety of our furs and flannels. In the first place, we must carefully put away everything we can upon which it will lay its eggs. If we pack away our furs and flannels early in May, before the moth has begun to lay its eggs, and leave them in boxes or bags so tight that the flying moth cannot squeeze in, no further pre-caution is necessary. Newspapers without holes or openings anywhere are best for this purpose. Before putting furs away for the season comb them out thoroughly and beat them well. If you delay putting them away until June, examine the furs well and shake and beat them very thoroughly, in order that any moth-eggs that may possibly have been laid in them may be thoroughly removed or killed. A camphor wood chest is the very best protection against this lit-tle destroyer. Woolens put away in it need no scattered lumps of camphor, to-bacco or anything of that kind. Al-though the chest is rather expensive, it pays well in the end.

BAKED PIG.—A pig a month old is the best. Take none that are not plump and well grown. After it is properly dressed, wash thoroughly in cold water, then with soda and water to remove any unpleasant odor; then give a thorough washing in salt and water; rinse with clear cold water and wipe inside. Make a forcemeat with bread-crumbs, a little salt pork chopped fine, seasoned with sage, savory, pepper, salt and a chopped onion; or reject any of these not agreeable. Stuff the pig to the natural size and shape and sew it up; bend the fore feet backward, the hind feet forward under and close to the body, and skewer them into proper position. Dry well and dredge with flour. Put it to roast with a little hot water slightly salted in the pan. Baste with butter and water three times as the pig gradually warms
—afterwards with the dripping. When it begins to smoke or steam rub it over every five minutes or so with a cloth dipped in melted butter. Do not omit this, as it will make the skin soft and tender after it begins to brown, otherwise it will be tough and hard. Skim the gravy well; add a little hot water, thicken with flour, let it boil up once, and strain into the tureen.

How to DRY FLOWERS IN SAND -The Floral Cabinet says: There are many of our brilliant flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet THE MAN WHO NEVER SMILES.

Some visitors at the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, not long ago, answer well for this purpose; nor any learned the story of the aged convict succulent plant, as hyacinths or cactus. O'Donnell, of Millbury, for whose par- Take deep dishes, or of sufficient depth tory. All appearances to the human eye don application had been made to the to allow the flowers to be covered an inch deep with sand; get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers, with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled, and the flowers are buried out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number; allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them; if there is any moisture in the sand it must be dried before using again; or fresh sand may be poured over them, the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry to put away in a week or ten days. By this simple process flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their proper shape, as well as in their proper color, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on cards, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in frames or under glass.

Miscellaneous.

THE SETTLER.

In a far-distant land, the eve Had cooled day's sultry glow And shadows down the mountain side Came creeping soft and slow O'er pastures white with feeding flocks, And sheaf-set valley's brow.

For fields of yellow corn waved high Where forest trees once stood, And the woodman's axe was never heard In the green solitude, And human footstep never woke,

The echoes of the wood.

But wielded now by sturdy hands, All day the bright axe rung; In the midst of that vast wilderness A happy home had sprung, And children's gleeful laughter blent With voices fresh and young

Beside his door at sundown sat, In the still evening air,
An aged man; upon his brow
Were lines of weary care, And many a fleeting year had thinned His locks of silvery hair.

"Twas half a century and more Since he left his native land; And now on plains of ripened wheat As thick as ocean sand, And orchards bent with fruit, he looked, All planted by his hand.

The sunset faded, and the stars Gleamed in the tinted sky By slow degrees; yet there he sat, That old man silently-Sat listening to the tale his heart Told of the days gone by.

Like hoar-frost touched by sunlight, fled The present from his eyes; His mind stirred with the wakening Of sweet home memories: Again a bright-haired boy he stood Beneath blue English skies

The mill-wier's rush he heard again, The broomy dingles saw; And the hawthorns on the river bank, Just as they grew of yore, In the Spring-time of his boyhood, when He pulled the branches hoar.

Rose up another vision vet In that calm even-while-The picture of an old green lane, The well known trysting style: The shadow of a truthful glance, A tender, trusting smile

Twenty Springs had brought their flowers. Twenty Summers flown, Twenty Autumns on her grave Their yellow leaves had strewn Since last he kissed that cold white brow, And went his way alone.

Alone, save for the little one Through whose clear childish eyes The soul of his lost darling looked, And bade his crushed heart rise, For their sakes, from its burdening pain To steadfast, high emprise.

But now that time of sorrow seemed As though it had not been, And the memories of the days before Sprang fresh and fair and green—
The days when no grief-cloud had dimmed His life-star's early sheen.

Through the dim twilight's deepened blue The moon shone clear and still, Yet steadfastly the aged man Looked out on wood and hill, As though he heard the sound of bells, Or the rippling of a rill.

Distinct and clear, as though it were A scene of yesterday, Seemed the cowslip-dotted English fields In the hamlet far away, Though he left them when his locks were brown,

And now they glistened gray.

Around the cottage ingleside Gloweth the Christmas brand, Rings the laughter and the shouting of His brother's joyous band; He feels the old familiar touch Of his loved mother's hand.

Hark! the clear cry of the whip-poor-will; The sound the old man hears. And with it breaks the spell that brought Again those long-lost years; And now he sees the calm bright stars Dimly through gathered tears. Chambers' Journal.

COREA, THE LAST OF THE HERMIT NATIONS.

Legend, tradition and geological indications lead us to believe that anciently the Chinese province of Shang Tung (where the famine raged last year), and Corea were once united, and dry land overspread the space now covered by the waters of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li and the Yellow Sea.

How many hermits dwell in the Hermit-land? An exact census has perhaps never been made, but the enumeration made by the Corean Government only a few years ago and furnished by a French missionary gives the number of houses or "doors" as 1,700,000, and the number of noses at 10,000,000. With this estimate the Japanese accounts also agree very nearly. It is not a very sublime comparison to make a nose equivalent of an immortal soul, yet the one may stand as a counter for the other in a census.

Now when we think of ten millions of satirist lurking among them, as France

ours, whose natures are as immortal as ours—who does not feel that Corea is more than a sea-shell? Nay, that when Corea is brought by acquaintance near our hearts as a sea-shell to our ears, that the sweet "sad music of humanity" may the sweet "sad music of humanity" may be heard as clearly as the murmuring of the sea is to the imagination of the child? Surely our Master will deign to pick up this sea-shell from the shores of Time, perchance to find in it a rich pearl for His crown. Within the circle of His all-embracing words, "every creature," wait in hope ten million people in the hermit-land of Corea. French missionaries have been secretly laboring in Corea during the last forty years, preaching the Gospel of Christ, and in spite of persecution have succeeded in converting many thousands to the Roman form of Christianity. Protestant missionaries are now eagerly waiting for the opening of the country, and several in China have already mastered the rudiments of the language.

From time immemorial Corea has had communications only with China—the big mother that matronizes and adopts all Asia east of the Ganges. Rather we might liken China to a fat hen that incubates the goslings of Asia, for in Corea, as in the dozen of other countries in that world-quarter, civilization, literature, writing, arts, medicine, science, religion, came first to them from China. In more than one way China is the "old woman that lived in a shoe." Nevertheless the Coreans are as different from the Chinese as goslings differ from chickens. The Coreans are not Chinese, either in dress, language, writing, diet, or—though some may doubt it—in looks, except as Americans are like Russians or Italians.—Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE DURING CATH-ERINE'S REIGN.

The reign of Catherine formed a distinct epoch in the intellectual history of the empire. The patronage accorded by the empress to letters, the example of her personal brilliancy, stimulated the creative faculty of the court that surrounded her. She gathered the intellectual results of the century from all parts of Europe, domesticating them among the steppes of her empire. Her broad philosophy of life and thought and government astonished even the schools from which it had sprung. The bold, half-savage audacity of her system went so far beyond the timid speculations of Western Europe that even Voltaire said, speaking of the superb Russian, "C'est du Nord maintenant que nous vient la lumière." The Russian The Russian court was the epitome of the whole lawless, corrupt magnificence of the last century, combining its own Eastern barbarity and sumptuousness with the esprit of life, the cynicism of action, the exquiof the the cynicism of action, the exquisite egoism of the Western nations. An age glorious for Russia, the culmination of the material philosophy of the old barbaric empire; an age when letters flourished as the ornament of a court, and pets were pensioned for their praises of their empress; when serfdom was increased throughout the empire; when powdered, painted lovers and favorites went forth to conquer armies in caftans covered with jewels; when, in celebration of their victories, princes, the heroes of the poets' epics, ordered fetes in artificial gardens planted with exotics, where jeweled elephants stalked among the guests, and then, from excess of reaction, passed days in moody silence, yawning with ennui, the cup of pleasure drained to the dregs. The bacchanals of the French regency fall into insignificance by the side of the sumptuous orgies of the Russian court. Strange that at a time when the European states were thus corrupt, and the foundations of society were gradually being undermined, there should appear upon the horizon, piercing through the gathered shadows, intellects strong, white, and true as the sunlight of reason. The decay of Italy produced that fine antique marble, Alfieri, whose intuitions were as facts to other men; born not of the Crusca, but of the smouldering Greek spirit of its countrymen. In Russia, while the em-press founded academies and fostered the classical tendencies of her poet nurslings, there was one among them, Derschawin, who amidst much of flattery and fawning, much of the spirit lost in matter, many odes and pæans degraded by the worship of the warrior favorites, uttered words that make him as dear to the hearts of the Russians as Alfieri to those of the Italians. He carried the motive power of his genius, the idea of naturalization, the spirit of ancient Russia, high and pure across all the foreign infiltra-

tions of the century. Every country tottering on the verge of destruction, covering the abyss with flowers, finds suddenly some grinning

souls, human beings who live and love in Beaumarchais, Italy in Goldoni. It and suffer and die, and are joyful and sorrowful, have hopes and fears as we zation to produce comedy. Putty and do, and whose human patters is just like in the sould a not general. simplicity of soul do not generate satire. acters of which have passed into proverbs. Both satirize the customs and verbs. Both satirize the customs and habits of the empire—military organization, education, social life. The reign of Catherine produced other poets—Kapnist, Kostrow, Kheraskof—more or less imitators of Derschawin, and like him formed on the models of French classicism.

There was a flavor of the cinque-cento in the intellectual activity of the Russian literati. A passion for books, archives, chronicles, extended throughout the country. Nicola Novikof occupies the same position in the intellectual history of Russia as Aldus Manuzio in that of Venice—an earnest lover of books and manuscripts, whose ardent desire was, through the medium of the academies, to disseminate knowledge throughout the empire. There were strange incongruities in that reign of Catherine—a gruities in that reign of Camerine—a mingling of the court of Leo X. with that of the French regent—intellectual activity and moral decay.—Harper's

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

How and under what circumstances

the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn, was taken a prisoner to the Tower, how she spent her time there, and how she escaped from the hands of her foes, who dreaded her accession to the throne, are facts well known to readers of history, and which need not be repeated here. She, too, might have lost her life in the Tower if she had been like the good Lord Cob-ham or like the good Sir Thomas More. But, from all the lights that we have before us, we cannot see that this great woman-for great she was in many respects—had the spirit of a martyr. An adiaphorist in principle and practice, not very decided in her Protestantism nor in her Romanism, but vacillating between the two, she managed in times of great tribulation to save her life and her throne, and to lead the kingdom over which she ruled to a height of prosperity and glory to which it had never before attained. From our earliest childhood From our earliest childhood attamed. From our earliest contonoous we have been familiar with the phrase, "Merrie England" in connection with the reign of "Good Queer Bess;" while her predecessor was described as "Bloody Queen Mary." Mary's reign was short; bloody, disastrous. The reign of Elizabeth was long and glorious, not without its mistakes, misfortunes and crimes; but, on the whole, Queen Elizabeth had a career which invests every place made memorable by her presence with peculiar interest. An eminent Protestant divine, in view of some of the alleged crimes of Elizabeth, asks: "But what, then, was Queen Elizabeth? As just and merciful as Nero, and as good a Christian as Mohammed!" It has been affirmed by others that her last days were darkened by melancholy and remorse, and that she exclaimed on her death-bed: "Millions of money for an inch of time!" The views of the moral and religious character of Elizabeth, as expressed by historians and others, are very discordant. The truth, we presume, will be found somewhere between the two extremes, and far from the place assigned to her by either her eulogists or her defamers.—Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

Selections.

Those days are lost in which we do no good; those worse than lost in which we do evil.

Half the work that is done in this world is to make things appear what they are not.—Rev. Dr. E. R. Beadle.

Despise not advice, though even of the meanest. The gabbling of geese once preserved the Roman State.

Is not atonement that which makes the believer one with God? Henceforth one mind, one will, one love, one joy, the accomplishment of the grandest aspiration ever uttered on earth: "I in them, and Thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one."—B.

Fashion fairly justifies a great many social customs, habits of living, and changes in dress; but fashion can never justify that which is in itself indecent or immoral. There are certain claims of propriety and purity which are paramount to every demand of popular favor.—S. S. Times.

There is a great running after ministers in our day, and this argues a desire for something or other—but desire of what? Well, be it what it may, if it is not a desirousness to further on your spiritual welfare, it will not help you forward, but rather prove an impediment in the way of your eternal salvation. Dr. Chalmers.

"There's a cricket in a believing heart, "There's a cricket in a believing heart,
And a pleasant song sings he;
He sings of the mercies and love of God
That hourly fall on thee;
Let him whistle out loud and clear
And never drown him with a tear!
But all through the dark of trouble's night
Let him sing on till the morning light!"

How are we to be saved? It is by "the appearing of the love and kindness of God our Saviour." You think that you must do something to change God's mind towards you; whereas Christ, our great High Priest, has, by the one offering up of Himself, done all that needs to be done, or that ever can be done, to open the way of reconciliation to God. God is "ready to forgive." Learn not to look in, but to look out, for peace.

Oh. you that know Christ and love Him

Oh, you that know Christ and love Him, ye Jacobs who wrestle with God till morning light, see ye wrestle with God for this, and give Him no rest till He grant it. If we go on in faith and prayer, we may yet see days such as have never before shone on Scotland, when "our teachers shall not be removed into corners any more," when the great Shepherd shall Himself bless the bread, and give it to the under shepherds, and they to the multitude, till all shall eat and be filled. O Lord hasten the day.—M Cheyne.

Science and Art.

FLOWER BAROMETERS.—The flower barometer is a new French invention, made of artificial flowers chemically colored, so that they are blue in fair weather, turn pink on indications of rain, and salmon in rainy weather, and resume their original hue when the weather becomes fine again.

PICTURES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.— From Germany eighty-five paintings are sent to the Paris Exhibition—sixty from private collections and the rest from the National Gallery. These pictures have been insured at Berlin, says the Athenaum, for the sum of two millions; but whether two million pounds or two million marks is not stated—probably the latter, as the former would make the in-surance average \$118,000 each, while the lat-ter would make it about \$5,000 each. PICTURES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION .-

New Application of Electricity.—A novel and valuable application of electricity, designed to prevent the possibility of collisions on railways, is now the subject of experiment at Marseilles Station. It consists of an electric mirror, in which all the movements on a line of one hundred kilometers in length are brought vividly before the eye, enabling the station-masters to follow exactly the progress of every train. By this means it is hoped that all accidents resulting from delays the resulting the station was a placetime, availed and or too rapid runs can be entirely avoided, and arrangements are being made for the general

introduction of the new invention. PROGRESS OF FISH CULTURE.—There are now twenty-seven States whose Commissioners of Fisheries receive, hatch and distribute the eggs of fishes furnished by the United States Fish Commission. About 4,600,000 eggs of California salmon were thus distributed in Occurres here conversited \$5,000 to California salmon were thus distributed in October. Congress has appropriated \$5,000 towards preparing ponds near the Washington Monument for breeding the carp, a European species being regarded as desirable for introduction here. The Wisconsin Fish Commissioners report a large amount of work, having hatched and distributed 1,736,000 lake trout, 6,295,000 whitefish, and smaller amounts of brook trout and California salmon. The question whether our lakes will prove fitted brook frout and California saimon. The ques-tion whether our lakes will prove fitted for California salmon will soon be deter-mined. The hatching has been success-ful with about 90 per cent. of the eggs. The Fish Commissioners of Maine report an un-usually large quantity of salmon, principally due to the efforts at fish culture, in most of the rivers of the State. Several ponds have been rivers of the State. Several ponds have been stocked with black bass as an antidote to pickerel. In the Matawamkeag river 80,000 shad fry have been placed.

Personal.

Charles Reade is a tall, slender, fine-looking man, with gray hair and moustache, a broad forehead and peculiarly dilating blue eyes. He claims to have forgotten even the names of some of his early books.

Edward King writes from Paris that a copy of the famous Mazarine Bible is about to be sold at the Hotel Drouot. This edition dates from the fifteenth century, is printed on parchment, only seven were ever made, and the last copy discovered sold for \$17,000.

Mr. William Bucknell some time ago gave the Baptist Publication Society \$50,000 in bonds. The bonds went down in price so as to be hardly available for the purposes intended. Now Mr. Bucknell takes them back and hands the society his check for \$50,000.

Revs. H. D. Darbaker of Pittsburgh, J. M. Souder of Wilkinsburg, and J. W. Knappenberger of Greensburg, left New York, Wednesday morning, June 19th for Europe, on the Canada of the National Line. Prof. Dubbs and H. Gernant will sail on the 27th.

A large body of English Catholics want Pope Leo to make Jerusalem his permanent home, and say that if he will, they will furnish the funds for sufficient real estate to maintain his establishment in proper style. The Pope is said to have no idea of accepting this proposition, but prefers to remain in Rome. His health is not at all good this support and the hot weather of Rome. summer, and the hot greatly enfeebling him

A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN,—The Rev. Diedrich Willers, D. D., of Varick, left home yesterday, to attend the annual meeting of the West New York Classis of the (German) Reformed church of the United States at Buffalo. Dr. Willers is not only the oldest clergyman in service, in his Classis and Synod, but is also the oldest clergyman of his denomination, now in the active ministry. out is also the oldest clergy man of its de-nomination, now in the active ministry. Dr. Willers entered upon the duties of his charge in this country in April, 1821, and has con-tinued in the uninterrupted discharge of duty therein, a period of over fifty-seven years. There are perhaps but few instances of longer consecutive service in the ministry in any de-nomination in this State—Rescuille. nomination in this State.-Reveille

Edison the Inventor.—A beardless EDISON THE INVENTOR.—A beardless young man, of a pale, studious face, clear blue eyes, dreamy aspect and chestnut locks.—this is Edison, the inventor of the phonograph. He is very deaf, and it is said has never heard clearly the voice of his invention. The phonograph is his 158th patent, and from his inventions he is said to draw a large income. He has a handsome house, but does not himself enjoy society, and is never so miserable as when he is idle. It is related that when in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, he spent three hours in an organ factory, and in that time made four practical suggestions to the manufacturer, and learned to play six airs.

Books and Periodicals.

THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION, 1122 Chestnut St., has published in a neat cheap form the International Lessons from July to December, 1878.

In the same package with the above we have received a little volume entitled "RESPONSIVE SERVICES for Churches, Religious Meetings and the Family." It is a compilation chiefly "derived from the liturgies of the Latin, the English, the Sootch and the French Churches." The prefatory Note says, "The common objection which persons unused to forms of prayer for public worship make—that such forms are inflexible and not adapted to special incidents or circumstances—is obviated in this manual by the great variety of matter, and the arrangement for the introduction of extemporaneous prayers."

S. Austin Allibone in the preface says, "Having no connection with this little volume beyond that of the supervision of the press on behalf of my valued friend the compiler, I am at liberty to express in the strongest terms my appreciation of its fitness for the purpose for which it is designed to aid us to 'come before the Lord with thanksgiving,' and 'make our equests known to Him by Prayer.' 'Not only in churches, religious meetings, families and Sunday-schools will this book be a useful guide, but its introduction into colleges, houses of refuge, houses of correction, Bible classes, &c., would tend greatly to an increase of devotional spirit and scriptural knowledge.'"

The book contains forms of prayer for ordinary

an increase of devotional spirit and scriptural know-ledge."

The book contains forms of prayer for ordinary and special occasions; the Lord's Prayer to be repeated in unison, litanies and Scripture readings for antiphonal use, and we value it as an indication of undenominational and unchurchly men that such forms, notwithstanding any abuse that may have arisen, are yet to be desired as promoting true piety and worship. The work is published in the name of Alexander Kirkpatrick, 1122 Chestnut St., and it would be well for our pastors and members to get a copy of it for study.

would be well for our pastors and members to get a copy of it for study.

Scrienge for July. The July Scriener opens with the third of Dr. Brewer's papers on "Bird Architecture;" the illustrations of the above article are very fine. "A Few Antiquee" is the title of an anonymous paper on certain parts of last year's Loan Collection for the Society of Decorative Art; the drawings, which are by Francis Lathrop, represent Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's "Necklace in the Egyptian Style," and other ornaments, antique spoons in silver and gold, Danish and Norwegian mugs, Italian basreilef, etc. "The Police of New Jork," by Ernest Ingersoll, describes the growth of the force from the "rattle watch" of 1658, consisting of eight men, to its present strength, 2,517. Accounts of noted arrests, of the police's system of dealings with tramps, and of the daily life of the men, etc., are interpersed with anecdotes and illustrations. Among the cuts are sketches around Five Points by Vanderhoof, and a number of drawings by Kelley, including "Mustering the Rattle Watch," "A Leather-head Policeman, after the Revolution," "River Police on Duty," "Mounted Police Stopping Runaway," "Lodging-room in Station house," and "One of the Broadway Squad." "The Structure of Oxford" is described and discussed by Ansley Wilcox, an American gradua'e of the University, with picturesque views of Magdalen, Merton, Exeter, New Brassnoce and other colleges. Each of the serials has an illustration, and Miss Trafton's "His Inheritance" comes to its conclusion, giving way to "Falconberg," Mr. Boysen's new novel of Norwegian and American life in the North-west, which will begin in the Midsummer Holiday number.

The unillustrated material includes a paper on the popular query, "Is it going to rain?" by John Burroughs, who confesses that he was born with "a chronic anxiety about the weather;" while treating the subject from a literary stand-point, Mr. Burroughs does not fail to take note of its meteorological bearings. "Pomona takes the helm at Rudder Grange," by

number is by Maurice Thompson, Mrs. Dorr, and others,
In the departments, Dr. Holland discusses "Culture and Christianity," "Thin Living and Thick Dying," and "Too Much of it." "The Old Cabinet" is about "Simplicity." "Home and Society" tells how to get "Pure Milk by the French Method," and has suggestions about "Music and Drawing at Home," and "How to make a Haggis." "Culture and Progress" is devoted to review of Henry James' last work, Bartlett's "Americanisms," etc. "The World's Work" describes new practical processes. "Bric-à Brac' niculuses the first pantoum (a peculiar form of verse adapted from the Malayan) ever written in this country.

Sr. Nicholas for July opens brightly and seasonably with a story of patriotic interest, by Charles H, Woodman, entitled "The Girl who Saved the General;" it is a stirring account of the heroic act of a young girl during the bombardment of her father's plantation in the Revolutionary War; and is illustrated by a telling frontispiece by Mr. H. F. Farney. After this come several lively stories. There is "The Barbeoue," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, with a fine picture by Walter Shirlaw, and telling in a droll vein how a Fourth of July was celebrated down South by a "tolerbul" bad boy. Then comes "Sneeze Dodson's First Independence Day," by Mrs. M. H. W. Jaquith, with a laughable picture, and giving a racy description of the observance of the day in an inland village; and the flavor of July fun is well kept up by the tale of "A Boy's Experience with Tar Marbles" on a very warm day, its three illustrations being by Jessie Curtis.

Besides these structions, there is a profusely illustrated story entitled "Too Many Birthdays;" and a funny poem, "The Yankee Boys that did n't number Ten," with ten comical silhouette illustrations by Hopkins.

"How the Weather is Foretold" is clearly ex-

Ten," with ten comical bimodested. Hopkins.

"How the Weather is Foretold" is clearly explained in an article by Mr. James H. Flint; Processor W. H. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University, in a liberally illustrated paper, discourses pleasantly about various "Birds and their Families;" and "The Story of Perseus," by Mary A. Robinson, gives a pleasant peep into the wonderland of ancient mythology.

pleasant peep into the wonderman or another logy.

The two serials,—"Dab Kinzer," by William O. Steddard, and "Under the Lilaos," by Louisa M. Alcott,—with striking pictures by Mary Hallock Foote and Sol Eytinge, have long and exciting installments in this number; and the poems of the issue are "Rain," by Edgar Faweett, "Forty, less One," by James Richardson; and "Meadew Talk," by Caroline Leslie,—the last two with capital illustrations. The Departments, "For Very Little Folks," 'Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Letter Box," and "Riddle-Box," are varied and attractive.

"Riddle-Box," are varied and attractive.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending June 15th and 22d respectively, have the following noteworthy contents: Skepticism in Geology, Edinburgh Review; The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield, part II., Fortheightly Review; The Death of the Duke da M——, translated from the French of E. Daudet, Temple Bar; The Azores, Fraser; The Greatness of the Romans, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, Contemporary Review; Illustrations of the Acts from Recent Discoveries, by Canon Lightfoot, Contemporary, Macleod of Dare, by William Black, from advance sheets; Within the Precincts, by Mrs. Oliphant, from advance sheets; Within the Precincts, by Mrs. Oliphant, from advance sheets; Underot at St. Petersburg, Fortnightly; How to Live on a Reduced Income, Good Words; The House across the Street, a story, All the Year Round; Turkish Wives, Pall Mall Gazette; Basque Customs, Fraser; Pictures and Dress, Spectator; The Microphone, Spectator; The Feast of Lanterns at Canton, Japan Times; Tiber, Spectator; The Letter "H," a Historical Conjecture, Examiner; with choice poetry, etc.

For fifty-two such numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; or for \$10.50 any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies is sens with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF. Rev. S. R. FISHER, D. D., Rev. J. M. TITZEL, Rev. E. E. HIGBEE, D. D.,

TO CORRESPONDENTS, Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their munications, but on a separate slip-or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.
For Terms, see first page.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

YOUNG GRADUATES.

This is the season of the year for college commencements, and for the past few days the papers have been teeming with accounts of them. They are always occasions of interest, not only to the young men who are admitted to the republic of letters, but to the friends who have watched their course with anxiety, and rejoice to see them receive the honors of the baccalaureate.

The day on which a boy leaves home for school marks an epoch in his life. We appreciate this now, although we did not know the meaning of a mother's tears that fell into a trunk one October day in the year 1845. We did not then look upon such a "first going away" as involving so much, but we have since noted that in nearly every case the boy's subsequent days under the roof-tree are like mere visits. His vacations and some little time after his graduation may be spent there, but his face is toward the world upon whose realities he must enter. Of the tender solicitude which has followed him through the period of preparation he may at the time have had no proper conception, but if he has been at all earnest he has had travail of soul, and perhaps undergone self-denial and labor which has required as much heroism as men are apt to show in the more advanced stage of life. And it is. therefore, a matter of congratulation when young men finish their course, and

them the commendation and benediction of their teachers.

When the "dust from the highways of life gets upon the college toga," as the valedictorians used to say, men are apt to smile at the enthusiasm of young graduates. The agonies of mental composition which commencement orations have cost; the flurry of outward preparation-the display of white vests and June roses; the wondrous importance given to newspaper reports and criticisms by the young Ciceros, and the roseate hue of after life, to those who look out upon the world from the college stage, does at times seem strange, but these things are not to be despised.

School life is a little world in itself, and the experiences and training it gives are as much a part of the course as the mere recitation of Latin or Greek. The regular literary societies, with their parliamentary rules, and the opportunity they give the eaglets to try their wings, as well as the stimulus which the common exercises of the class-room afford, give the boys an idea of things which cannot be gained in any other way, we have great sympathy with the ardor the condition of previous years, whilst subject in hand, and at the same time prethat seeks to do its level best to reward there is yet ample room for the profitathe anxiety and win the approbation of friends and sweethearts. We pity the father who is not gratified by the success of his son on these festive occasions.

Moreover it is wonderful to note the real merit that marks so many commencement speeches. They would reflect credit upon older heads, and they give promise of a usefulness which is encourgolden dream of the boys, it is half cruel to make any effort to brush them away. Rev. D. G. Bragonier, the friend of our early ministry, once lectured us for laughing at a very young brother for the confidence he expressed in his ability to do a work which an older man had relinquished in the spirit of despair. "Don't discourage him," said the keen old pastor, "if he knew as much of some things

and often are, by the blessing of God, vidual, who had been selected to deliver the fore-runners of success. Give right the Alumni address at the present Com- of Natural and Spiritual Forces;" direction to zeal if you can, but do no- mencement, it seems, failed to fill his thing to quench the fires of hope."

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES HODGE.

Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL.D. died at his residence in Princeton, on the evening of the 19th inst. in the 81st year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia, on the 28th of December, 1797, and graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1815, and at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1819. He was elected assistant professor in the Seminary in which he received his training in 1820, and in the year 1822 was appointed to the chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature. With a view to his duties in this department he went to Europe, and studied in the universities of Germany where, it is said, he was a favorite pupil of Tholuck. During his absence Dr. J. W. Nevin of Lancaster took his place as teacher in the Seminary at Princeton.

In 1840 Dr. Hodge was made professor of Didactic and Exegetical Theology, to which Polemic Theology was added in 1852. This position he held up to the time of his death. He was the founder of the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, which he commenced in 1828, and with which he was prominently identified up to a very late date. Besides his contributions to this and other leading periodicals, he published a 'Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," "The Way of Life,"—a book of practical character, and one or two works bearing on the history, polity and doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. But what is regarded by his followers as the great work of his life is, his "Systematic Theology," which contains the fruits of long study.

Dr. Hodge was of course prominent, not only in the denomination to which he belonged, but also in the Theological world. The influence he exerted was greater than that of any man in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Archibald Alexander perhaps excepted. number of ministers he helped to prepare for their work, and the power he has exerted through the press must be taken into account in estimating for this. For some years he has been feeble, and his son, Dr. A. A. Hodge, was called about a year ago to be his assistant, so that there can be no doubt about his

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement in this institution was held during the past week. It was an occasion of more than usual interest. Though the attendance from abroad was perhaps not quite as full as on some former occasions, yet it was comparatively large, and in it the intelligent and cultivated portion of the community was well represented.

The Board of Trustees held their meeting on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. The usual business was transacted. It is gratifying to learn, that, notwithstanding the general depression in money matters throughout the country, the College in respect of finances occupies at least an encouraging position. There is an improvement on ble employment of all the capital its friends may be pleased to furnish it. An enlargement of its endowment fund would aid much towards placing it held in the College chapel, which was among the very first literary institutions of our country.

On Tuesday morning, the two literary societies connected with the institution each held a reunion in their respective aging. As for the enthusiasm, and halls. They were both well attended, and a very pleasant and profitable time was had in the way of speech-making and the introduction of new members.

At 11 o'clock, the Alumni Association met in the College chapel. A report was received from the Committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of looking after the interests of the Alumni profes-

appointment. The Hon. Charles A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, Pa., was chosen Alumni orator primarius for the next Annual Commencement. The Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Md., is his secundus.

The Alumni Dinner has always been an enjoyable affair. There was no falling off in interest in the present one. At 1 o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed in front of the College buildings, consisting of the Trustees, visiting Alumni, professors, students and citizens of Lancaster, among whom was a fair sprinkling of ladies, which moved to the capacious dining-room in Harbaugh Hall, where the dinner had been prepared for the occasion. The room was tastefully decorated, and all the surroundings were such as to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of all present. Over two hundred persons sat down to a rich repast, which seemed to be much enjoyed, and to which was added "a feast of reason and flow of soul," Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, of York, Pa., presided. Addresses were delivered in response to several sentiments, as they were annnounced by the President. Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple responded to "The Spirit of Old Marshall perpetuated in Franklin and Marshall;" Rev. G. H. Johnston, of Philadelphia, to "College Culture;" Col. C. J. Arms, editor of the "Examiner and Express," of Lancaster, to "Collegiate Education in New England;" Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, to "Alumni Dinners;" Prof. Edward Brooks, of the State Normal School at Millersville, to the "Pleasant Relation between the Normal School and Franklin and Marshall College;" D. H. Wingerd, Esq., of Reading, Pa., to "The Learned Professions," and J. M. Wiestling, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., to "The Of course, the speeches partook of a varied character, according to the nature of the subjects and the peculiar taste and talent of the speaker, wit and merriment being occasionally mingled with sentiment of a more sober and substantial nature. At the close, which was marked by special song, the President announced that a recess for one year

What are technically known as "Class Day Exercises;" took place on the College Campus, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M. They were full of the pleasantry usual on such occasions, and were made up of music, song, and addresses, including a poem prepared especially for this occasion. There were accordingly heard the Salutatory; History of the class; the Poem; the Prophecy in regard to the future of the several members of the class, and the Valedictory; each of which occupied its fitting place, being intervaled by good music and occasional song.

The address before the Literary societies was delivered in the evening in the Court House, in the presence of a fair sized and duly appreciative audience, by Hon. R. E. Wright, of Allentown, Pa. The subject discussed was "Life in the Worlds we Live in." The address was carefully prepared, and delivered with considerable force. It abounded with thought in reference to the present and future world, which evinced the speaker's distinctive views in relation to the sented much food for serious and earnest

took place on Thursday. They were well filled by a deeply interested audience, and were divided into two sessions. The morning session was opened at half past nine o'clock, with prayer by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple, the President of for them. the College, and continued until twelve o'clock. Martin's Orchestra occupied the gallery, and furnished the music for the occasion. The Salutatory was delivered by Geo. Andrew Zellers, Wernersville, Pa.; his subject was "Virtue and Intelligence as Pillars of the State." Orations were then successively delivered by Daniel Gibbons, Bird in Hand, Pa.,

Thomas Alfred Fenstermaker, Catasauqua, Pa., on "Das Ideale im wirk lichen Leben;" Mahlon Headman Stout, Sellersville, Pa., on "The Rising of the Camisards;" Edwin Henry Reninger, Allentown, Pa., on "The Age of Augustus;" Abraham C. Kimler, Smithsburg, Md., on "The Mission of Science;" and Calvin Shriver Slagle, Hanover, Pa., on "Religion in Art." An oration had been assigned to John Ursinus Hoobaugh, Green Park, Pa., on "The Prophecies of Nature," who was excused death in the family.

The afternoon session opened at three o'clock. The opening oration was delivered by George Calmees Pierson, Smithsburg, Md., on "Religion in Education." He was followed by Andrew Thomas G. Apple, Saegerstown, Pa., who delivered the Second Franklin Oration, on "Christianity in Shakespeare;" Charles Augustus Little, Cavetown, Md., First Franklin oration, on "The Lessons of Astronomy;" and Cyrus John Musser, Berlin, Pa., Marshall Oration, on "Ethical Forces." The Valedictory was delivered by Edwin Adam Gernant, Leesport, Pa., after which the degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, fourteen in number. The degree of A. M. in course was conferred on the Rev. Jacob B. Kerschner, of Millersburg, Pa., and the honorary degree of A. M. on Prof. O. E. Lyte, of the Normal School of Millersville, Pa., Prof. W. H. Kister of Henry College, Henry, Ills., and Robert K. Buehrle, Superintendent of Public Schools, of Reading, Pa.; Ph. D. on S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster, Pa., and D. D. on Rev. William B. Wood, of Philadelphia.

The several addresses of the graduating class were all good, and some of them were productions of a more than usual degree of excellence. They reflected honor upon their respective authors, as well as upon the institution at which they received their education. The College is in a more than usually prosperous condition. Quite a number of students have already applied for admission at the opening of the next session, and it is confidently expected, that this number will be largely increased, when the opening actually takes place, at the close of August next.

GREENSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The public exercises connected with the Second Annual Commencement of this institution of learning began on Sunday evening, June 16th, when the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the writer of this article, in the Second Reformed Church at Greensburg. The audience on the occasion was large and attentive, and gave evidence that the community was interested in whatever pertained to the institution.

On Monday following, there was a public examination of the different classes. This examination, as well as the written one which took place the preceding week, and the papers of which we had an opportunity of examining, was fact, that both teachers and pupils had done thorough work during the past year. The evening of the same day a musical entertainment was given by the young The Commencement exercises proper, ladies, which was well attended by citizens of the town and by visitors from a distance. The music of the occasion, we and very well rendered. All who were present appeared to be highly delighted with the treat which was thus provided

on Tuesday afternoon, June 18th. The seemed greatly pleased with the per- attendance. formances, which consisted of music, essays, conferring of diplomas, and an address by the Principal. The number of on the 28th of June, at 7½ P.M. There young ladies who graduated and received diplomas was six. The essays which sorship. It indicated some progress in on "Napoleon's Prophecy;" Joshua they read were, without exception, beauthe right direction, and in this respect Wolbach, Nazareth, Pa., on "Imaginary tifully written, and showed more than youthful anticipations have their mission, tinued for the ensuing year. The indi- of Humor;" Cosmos Huber Herbst, the Principal, though brief, was highly people.

Colebrookdale, Pa., on "The Interaction appropriate and interesting. The music, like that of the preceding evening, was admirably rendered.

After the Commencement exercises were concluded, some time was spent in examining some of the paintings and drawings of the young ladies. Their efforts in this line were much admired and praised by all who saw them. Much attention is given in the institution to the ornamental branches, and a regular and thoroughly competent teacher of painting and drawing is employed.

This Seminary has now been in full and successful operation for three years, from speaking on account of a recent and has given abundant proof that it is in every way deserving of the patronage of all who have daughters to educate. o'clock and closed at a little after five The prescribed course of study is equal to that of the best Female Seminaries in the country, and only fully competent instructors are employed by the Principal. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we are sorry to say, this Seminary has not received as yet the support it should receive from the Reformed Church, although it is under the direct care of the Pittsburgh Synod. The number of pupils in attendance has all along been respectable, but it has not been made up to any extent of such as belong to Reformed families. This is due, perhaps, somewhat to the financial depression of the last three or four years, but also, we fear, in part to the fact, that our people generally do not realize the importance of female education as they should. While they are ready to admit that it is desirable that their sons should be educated, they often imagine that higher education is not of any account so far as their daughters are concerned. In this, however, they are greatly in error, and we hope it will not be long, before they realize this fact and embrace the opportunity which is afforded them in the Greensburg Female Seminary of having their daughters properly instructed in the higher branches of learning in an institution of their own Church most deserving of their patronage.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The class, in which it was our privilege to graduate at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1834, numbered thirty-four, in addition to three others, who had pursued a partial course. After graduating, they scattered into different sections of the country, and engaged in different pursuits. Quite a number of them have filled prominent positions in society and made their influence felt. One after another, however, have they been passing away. Our connection with the press has enabled us to note the announcement of their departure. The latest is that of the Rev. Dr. I. W. K. Handy, of the Presbyterian Church, who died at the residence of his son in this city, on the 14th instant, in the sixtyfifth year of his age. His career indicated him to have been a man of great energy, having labored successfully in different churches in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and occupied a prominent position amongst his fellowlaborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Whose death of the number yet living will be next chronicled is known only highly creditable and satisfactory. It to Him, in whose hands are the destinies bore very conclusive testimony to the of men. May all be found ready, when the summons comes!

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS IN OUR CHURCH.

The announcement of the Commencement at "St. John's," Tyrconnel, Frederick county, Maryland, reached us too late were informed, was of a higher order, to make it of any avail to our readers, as the exercises appointed for the 18th inst. will be over before this number of the Messenger can reach our subscribers. We are sorry for this, but hope notice The Commencement proper came off has been given to the friends of the school in some other way, and that Dr. attendance at it was large, and every one Staley has been encouraged by a good

The Commencement exercises of Allentown Female College will be held will be fourteen graduates this year, and no doubt the occasion will be a pleasant

St. John's and the Allentown Seminary as I do, he would perhaps not have the furnished encouragement in regard to Evils;" Charles Sumner Musser, Aaronsheart to attempt the task. Joyous, the future. The committee was con-burg, Pa., on "The Charitable Office of their fair authors. The address of should commend themselves to our

THE PHILADELPHIA CLASSIS.

The late annual sessions of this Classis were held at Boehm's church, commencing on the 14th and ending on the 17th of June. The congregation, in which it met, is one of the oldest in connection Amen. with the Reformed Church in this country. It has a very neat church, which occupies an elevated site, in the midst of a beautiful and highly cultivated surrounding country. The Classis was most kindly and hospitably entertained by the members of the church, and its sessions were unusually harmonious. The next annual meeting is to be held in the Church of the Ascension at Norristown, Pa, to commence in the evening of the first Friday in June, 1879. The Clerk of Classis will, in due time, furnish a proper report of the proceedings for our columns, of which the admirable report on the state of Religion will doubtless form a conspicuous and important part. F.

VIRGINIA CLASSIS.

This Classis convened in St. Michael's church, Rockingham county, Va., on the 31st of May, 1878, at 7.30, P. M.

of May, 1878, at 7.30, P. M.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev, G. H. Martin, D. D. All the ministers of this Classis were present and all the charges represented by an elder each, except one.

The Rev. J. A. Hoffheins was elected President and the Rev. H. St. J. Rinker Stated Clerk and Treasurer.

Missions.—Classis resolved to ra'se \$450 for this abject.

Missions.—Classis resolved to ra'se \$450 for this object.

Licensure.—Mr. George A. Whitmore, having completed the prescribed course of study in the Seminary at Mercersburg, was, after examination by a committee of Classis, licensed to preach the Gospel.

Statistics.—Resolved, That hereafter the statistical reports of the several pastors be given on a separate slip of paper from the main body of the report.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. S. N. Callender, D. D.,

on a separate slip of paper from the main body of the report.

Miscellaneous,—Rev. S. N. Callender, D. D., was appointed primarius, and Rev. J. C. Bowman, secundus, to preach upon the subject of General Benevolence at our next annual meeting; and Rev. G. H. Martin, D. D., primarius, and Rev. B. R. Carnahan, secundus, to preach on Church Extension at the same meeting.

By resolution, Classis divided itself into two ministerial conference districts; the lower district to embrace the Woodstock, Winchester, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown and Lovettsville charges, and the upper to embrace the rest of its Classical territory.

It was also resolved, that the Rev. C. G. Fisher be the presiding officer in the lower district, and the Rev. B. R. Carnahan, in the upper district, and that they be clothed with power to do all things necessary to the organization of such conferences.

The next annual meeting will take place at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va., on Thursday before Ascension day at 7.30, P. M.

CLERK.

Report on the State of Religion.

Report on the State of Religion.

Dear Brethren in the Lord:—Under the divine providence of our Heavenly Father, we are brought safely to the close of another Classical year, and have abundant reason for devout gratitude to Almighty God for the innumerable blessings vouchsafed to us; blessings temporal and blessings spiritual, for all of which we would exclaim with the sweet singer of Israel, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases, who redeemeth thy life from destruction, who crowneth thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies." d tender mercies."

We deduce from the concurrent evidence of

we deduce from the concurrent evidence of the several parochial reports of this Classis, that the preached word, and the other means of grace, have borne their legitimate fruits in turning sinners unto Christ and establishing the believers in their most holy faith. A year of prosperity has crowned the efforts of the laborers in the moral vineyard of the Lord with souls redeemed and ransomed by the blood of Atonement, if not in a signal manner, yet sufficiently so to inspire them with increased zeal and renewed courage in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of redemption in Christ Jesus.

The outward growth, or the material improvements in the various charges within the bounds of this Classis, is a great source of gratification. New churches have been built,—old ones repaired, improved, and beautified; parsonages purchased or erected for the comfort and convenience of their pastors—all of which indicate a healthy growing interest in the prosperity of our beloved Zion.

But a more cheerful aspect still of the Church is her invarience of Levis Christ.

in the prosperity of our beloved Zion.

But a more cheerful aspect still of the Church is her inward growth—a growth in grace and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ—a more profound apprehension of the holy mysteries of the sacraments of the Church;—a higher appreciation of all the ordinances of the house of God; yea, a closer walk with God. Clinging firmly to the faith once delivered to the saints, as declared in the sacred Scriptures, and preserving the rich legacies of our inheritance of grace, rescued in the Reformation by our fathers.

While we thus rejoice in the divine favor and aid granted to the preached gospel, yet we lament that more has not been done. Our membership is scattered over the length and breadth of this lovely Valley. Some are remote from our organized congregations without a shepherd to break unto them the bread of life Surely here is a field for missionary work, one that challenges our most

bread of life Surely here is a field for missionary work, one that challenges our most serious consideration. Will we close our eyes

The catechization of the young has received The catechization of the young has received the attention of the several pastors in the bounds of this Classis, with various results, according to the efforts put forth, and the surrounding circumstances. The successful according to the chief successful surrounding circumstances. The successful training of the youth of the Church in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, depends, in a large measure, upon the parental influence and authority brought to bear upon their whose parents and pastors fully coence and authority brought to bear upon their children. When parents and pastors fully co-operate in this important work, then invaria-bly the blessing of the Lord will follow,—the bly the blessing of the Lord will follow,—the lambs of the flock will be gathered into the fold of Christ, and Zion rejoice in her pros-

perity.
We record, with profound gratitude to Al-

mighty God, our Heavenly Father, that death has not invaded the ministerial ranks of this Classis during the past year—all respond to the call of duty in their Master's work, and labor earnestly for the salvation of souls.

For these and all other mercies we would ascribe unto the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost all the honor and glory, world without end.

JAS. S. LOOSE. CHAS G. FISHER, J. STONER, Committee.

MARYLAND CLASSIS.

Maryland Classis convened in annual sessions in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mechanicstown, Frederick Co., Md., Friday after Ascension, May 31st., A. D., 1878, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M., and continued in session till Tuesday 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

The opening sermon was preached by the retiring president, Rev. E. R. Eschbach, Mark xvi. 19. Subject, "The Ascension." Twenty ministers and eighteen elders were in attendance upon the sessions.

Officers of Classis. Rev. N. H. Skyles, President. Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Corresponding Secretary. Rev. Simon S. Miller, Stated Clerk and Treasurer.

Standing Committees.

The names of the chairmen are given:

Minutes of Classis—Rev. S. S. Miller. Minutes
of Synod—Rev. A. C. Geary. Overtures—Rev.
J. S. Kieffer. Finance—Rev. J. W. Santee,
D. D. Missions—Rev. J. T. Rossiter. Examination and Licensure.—Rev. D. Gans, D. D.
State of Religion and Morals—Rev. E. R. Eschbach. Religious Services—Rev. H. Wissler.

Parochial Reports

Reports were read by all the pastors and the usual questions answered satisfactorily by the elders. The past year was one of faithful labor in word and sacrament which brought its fruit in the addition of many to the communion of the church. Peace and harmoney exist between the pastors and their flocks, with two exceptions.

Students for the Ministry.

Reports were read from Messrs Baker, Cook and Firor The last two having completed their theological course, were referred to the Committee for Examination and Licensure Having sustained a satisfactory examination, they were duly licensed to preach the gospel

gospel
E Ransom Deatrick of Mercersburg, Pa
was taken under the care of Classis as a stu
dent for the ministry.

Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows

This society was again commended to the pastors and their congregations, and a collec-tion ordered to be taken on some Sunday in June Revs. Wm. Goodrich and A. R. Kre-mer were made life members on account of moneys contributed during the past year. It is the design of Classis to continue her contributions, until all her ministers are made life

Missions.

Classis accepted Synod's apportionment of \$1,500. and assessed the amount upon the different charges. The Committee on Missions reported the organization of an English congregation at Washington, D. C., with Rev. Geo B. Russell, D. D., as pastor, and an effort was made to raise \$1 000 for three years toward building a chapel.

Also recommended the organization of missionary societies in the congregations and Sunday-schools Permission was given to the Mission Sunday-school of the Third Reformed Church, Baltimore, to be erganized into a

Church, Baltimore, to be organized into a mission congregation

Rev. Geo B. Russell, D D, primarius, and Rev Jno. G Noss, secundus, were appointed to preach on missions at the next annual meeting of Classic ing of Classis.

Sunday-Schools

Agreeably to Synod's instructions the Classis divided itself into four Sunday-school districts, (1) Baltimore and Washington, Rev. J. T. Rossiter, President (2). Carroll Co., Rev. Wm Rupp. (3). Frederick Co., Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier. (4) Washington Co., Rev. J. W. Santee, D. D. These districts to hold one or more conventions during the year.

Publication Interests.

Classis adopted the following:
WHEREAS, The late Synod of the Potomac has requested the pastors and consistories to secure a larger circulation of the Reformed Church Messenger, and other periodicals of the Church, therefore,
Resolved, That special efforts be made during the year for our Publication interests, and that the several pastors and elders be called on at the next annual meeting to report the success of their efforts

on at the next annual meeting to report the success of their efforts

Resolved, That we will cordially extend our aid to Rev. H. W. Hoffmeier, who is working as agent of the Publishing Board in our pastoral charges.

Time and place of next annual meeting, Thursday before Ascension, May 15th, A. D. 1870 at 730 eclepts. P. M. Loffmeron.

1879, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M, Jefferson, Frederick Co, Md.

Statistics.

The statistics of the Classis for the past year are as follows: Ministers, 23; Licentiates, 3; congregations, 46; members, 5807; unconfirmed members, 3396; infant baptisms, 450; adult baptisms, 35; confirmations, 275; certificate, 150; communed, 4965; deaths, 197; Sunday-school scholars, 4807; benevolent contributions, \$3,288.48; contributions for congregational purposes, \$25,894.00; students for the ministry, 4.

The business of the Classis was calmly and

The business of the Classis was calmly and considerately disposed of, with the earnest hope that what was done will inure to the good of all, and advance the cause of Christ's kingdom. All the sessions were passed through without any discordant notes, but in the exercise of the greatest oneness of thought

Owing to the fact that there is no Reformed Church in Mechanicstown, the Classis met in the Lutheran Church, which was generously offered by the congregation This fraternal act was duly appreciated by the Classis The members of Classis were warmly received and hospitably entertained by the members of the different churches, and will carry home plea sant recollections of the kind hearted people of Mechanicstown. The annual meeting of 1878, though the first for Maryland Classis in Mechanicstown, we have reason to believe will not be the last.

SIMON S MILLER,

Slated Clerk.

Boonsboro, June 14th, 1878 Owing to the fact that there is no Reformed

Report on State of Religion and Morals.

Reverend Fathers and Brethren:
"Grace be unto you and peace from God
the Father and from our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Grace be unto you and peace from God
the Father and from our Lord Jesus Christ."
Amen.

The several reports of the pastoral charges
within our bounds on the State of Religion,
have been received and carefully considered
have been received and carefully considered
have been received and carefully considered
have been called to contend. Our
which we have been called to contend. Our
which we have been called to contend.

Lord and Master has graciously preserved
the life of all our ministers, and granted them
such health, that, with but few exceptional
such health, that, with but few exceptional
brief interruptions, they have labored regularly throughout the year. The labors of His
servants have been blessed, so that the work
of grace has prospered in the congregations to
which they have ministered the word and sacraments. The precious promise, "Lo I an
with you alway," has again been verified in
the experience of pastors and people during
the past Classical year.

With but two exceptions peace prevails
throughout our congregations. With these exceptions the dissension is occasioned neither
by different theories of doctrine or cultus, but
is purely of a local character. The average
current of congregational life appears to be
flowing along smoothly.

The reports show that
growth both externally and internally.
There has been an encouraging increase in
the membership of the churches, and this increase has been secured in the use of the divinely appointed means, the faithful preaching of the word both in the pulpit and catechetical class. New parsonages have been
beautified and made more comfortable, notwithstanding the unusual financial pressure
of the times. St. Stephen's Reformed mission
congregation at Washington, D. C., has been
organized under encouraging and hopeful
circumstances, and the missionary is in the
field and at work.

Internally also, there has been growth we
note as evidences thereof, increased attendance unon public worship and the weekly de-

circumstances, and the missionary is in the field and at work.

Internally also, there has been growth We note as evidences thereof, increased attendance upon public worship and the weekly devotional meetings; a profounder appreciation and more devout use of the holy sacraments, and an advance in personal holiness. The reports make special mention of growing regard for the church Festivals, the observance of which resulted in marked spiritual benefit.

The Sunday-schools, those nurseries of the lambs of the flock, are reported as in a healthy condi ion. They are being brought into close relations to the Church, and are better conducted than was the case a few years ago.

Our venerable and most excellent Catechism is rooting itself deeper in the affections of the people, and bringing forth corresponding fruit. Our people are also obtaining a clearer apprehension of the position occupied by our Church, in its relation to the other Churches of Christendom. Whilst they seek to avoid the extreme of pictistic rationalism on the one hand, they are equally anxious to guard against the extreme of Komanism on the other.

There has been progress in Christian beneficence. This is gratifying during these de-

on the one hand, they are equally anxious to guard against the extreme of Romanism on the other.

There has been progress in Christian beneficence. This is gratifying during these depressing financial times. The grace of giving to the Lord is evidently on the increase. Some of our people are beginning to realize the truth of the Lord's saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Having thus in a summary way referred to the more encouraging features of the year's history, as gathered from the reports placed in our hands, it becomes our duty also to advert to some of the social dangers that are confronting our country. Among them we name the spread of communistic ideas; the riots and strikes of last summer, violent, sudden and widespread; the difficulties between labor and capital; the troubles about domestic servants; the copying by the poor of the luxurious habits and expensive dress of the rich. These show an estrangement between the different classes of society, also show that we need now especially, if we would keep our country from disintegration and ruin, to strengthen the ties that bind men together, and draw them closer by the cords of love.

Among the hindrances that have stood in the way of further progress of vital godliness, we notice

1. The want of that self-sacrificing spirit which illustrated and hallowed our Lord's life. Here is our greatest deficiency, and to it may be traced our failure to appreciate in larger measure the privileges and meet the responsibilities of the Gospel. We are not our own, and only so far as we enter into this precious truth, will it be possible for us as individuals, or a Church, to go on apprehending more and more that for which we have been apprehended of Christ.

2. Another hindrance mourned over by many pastors, is the practical indifference of

their children, and our pastors cannot be too earnest in urging upon them their duty in

3. The spirit of Christian beneficence among our membership is not what it should be. We are sadly deficient in this department among our membership is not what it should be. We are sadly deficient in this department of Christian activity. We have not by any means reached the full measure of our ability. Our people have the means, and our contributions should be counted by thousands and not hundreds. When our people are once brought to a full consciousness of the privileges and responsibilities of the Christian life, the Church will experience no difficulty in carrying forward its various benevolent enterprises. The responsibility of this neglect of duty we believe, is as much to be charged against the ministry as the people of our charges. We need to develop the grace of charity in a systematic way. The people will usually contribute when they are properly instructed as to duty and the claims of benevolence are fairly presented to them. It remains for each one of us to do our part toward the development of the resources which God the development of the resources which God has placed under our control.

In concluding this report, we are reminded that three or four elders, who at different times represented their charges here on the floor of Classis have fallen asleep. They have at the Master's bidding exchanged labor for rest, the cross for the crown. May we all be faithful to the end!

"And now unto Him, who is able to do ex ceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church, by

Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end."
Respectfully submitted.
E. R. ESCHBACH, Chairman.

NAPA AND STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

After very interesting Pentecostal services at our mission at Napa, California, the Rev. J. Fuendeling, of Stockton, arrived here on the following Tuesday, to deliver to my people a lecture on German Literature. The effort in this direction was a good success, as the following notice of the same in the Napa Daily Register shows: "The lecture on "German Literature," delivered at the Reformed church last night, by the Rev. J. Fuendeling, of Stockton, was largely attended by the most intelligent portion of our German citizens, and highly appreciated. The lecturer is an elegant German orator, and as a cultured scholar from the Fatherland, reviewed the superiority of German authors, especially the poets and their works, very acceptably. The admittance to the lecture was free, but the good collection at the close of the exercises showed the high appreciation of the speaker and his productions."

From a conversation with Bro. Fuendeling, it affords us also pleasure to report, that Stockton celebrated Pentecost in a highly interesting manner. Several weeks previous, this beautiful festival had been looked forward to with joyous hearts, and all needed preparations made to make the celebration complete. Just about this time California presents one grand flower garden, and of course of choicest flowers, therefore, with which to decorate a church, there is no scarcity. The church at Stockton, on this occasion, presented simply a beautiful tropical floral arbor artistically constructed by numerous hands of devoted female members of the congregation. The longed-for Whitsunday came and most delightful weather accompanied the festive worshiper, as he wended his way to the sanctuary in response to the solemn peal of the church bell. This year the San Joaquin Valley, in which Stockton is located, will reap one of the largest harvests ever known in that section of the country, and of course the farmer is cheerful and also thankful. There are scattered over From a conversation with Bro. Fuendeling, ton is located, will reap one of the largest harvests ever known in that section of the country, and of course the farmer is cheerful and also thankful. There are scattered over these broad plains many German farmers, who are not unmindful of the goodness of the Lord, and they had come en masse "to town," to celebrate Pfingsten. The church was filled to overflowing, all were there with one accord. The day of small things for Stockton seems to have passed away, and all our Pacific coast missions will yet reach that higher and firmer position with patient endurance!

Pastor Fuendeling spoke in his best mood to his devoted people on the occasion, and afterwards eighteen catechumens, who, on the Sunday previous, had been publicly examined, were now solemnly consecrated to the Lord by the sacred rite of confirmation. A choir of about thirty skilled singers added grandeur to the whole service, rendering some of the old German chorals with splendid effect.

The Lord's Supper concluded these solemn services and a goodly number partook of the blessed body and precious blood of our Lord in this holy sacrament. It was indeed good to be at the German Reformed church of Stockton on Whitsunday, and it affords us all inward pleasure to report and hear of the good things the Lord is doing for our beloved Zion on the Pacific coast.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

the truth of the Lord's saying, "It is more that the truth of the Lord's saying, "It is more that the truth of the Lord's saying, "It is more that the Lord's saying this in a summary way referred to the more encouraging features of the rear's history, as gathered from the reports placed out to some of the social dangers that are and the spread of communistic ideas; the riots and strikes of last summer, violent, suder and the spread of communistic ideas; the riots and strikes of last summer, violent, suder and capital; the troubles about domestic and strikes of last summer, violent, suder and the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, June 16th. The occasion was one of great in the worship o

The appeal was responded to liberally, while the congregation united in the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," etc.

Brother Hartzell has recently received a goodly number of young people by confirmation, as well as adults. All responded nobly to the call. In the expense several addresses. tron, as well as adults. All responded nobly to the call. In the evening several addresses were delivered. At the close of the afternoon services, the pastor dedicated the building, to the worship of God, according to the liturgical form of the Reformed Church of the United States.

At the close of the evening service, the pastor and his wife consecrated their infant son to the Lord, by the solemn ordinance of baptism, which was administe ed by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson.

After singing doxology, "Praise God," in which the whole congregation heartily joined, the services were closed, all giving expression of joy for the success attending the labors of the day.

of joy for the success attending the labors of the day.

The indications of a glorious future are here apparent, and prospectively, there is no better or wider field of usefulness for the Reformed Church. The cost of building the church was about \$1700, of which only \$400 remains to be provided for. Spiritually the church is in a prosperous and healthy condition. We bid the pastor God speed in his work of faith and labor of love. W. C. H.

The Anniversary of Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf will take place on

Thursday, July 25th.
D. B. Albright, Superintendent.

Church Mews.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The church at Red Hill, Bucks County, Pa., belonging to the charge, of which the Rev. G. W. Roth is pastor, was built in 1766. It was recently remodeled, and renewedly dedicated to the worship of God, on Whitsunday. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple, of Lancaster, Pa., and was based on John iv. 20. The services were continued throughout Whitsunday and Whitmonday, and were participated in by the Revs. A. L. Dechant, D. Rothrock, and L. C. Sheip of the Reformed Church, and Rev. W. S. Emery and Mr. Schmauck of the Lutheran Church. The ladies undertook to furnish the church, and did their work well. The attendance on the services was very large, and the services were throughout highly interesting.

throughout highly interesting.

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

The St. John's church, Martinsburg, Pa, Rev. J. D. Miller, pastor, enjoyed a pleasant Pentecostal season. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Sunday to a large number of communicants, the number being larger than it has been for many years previous Nine persons were added to the church, five by certificate, and four by renewed profession. The pulpit was beautifully and tastefully adorned with flowers, the handiwork of the ladies of the congregation. Services were held every evening

beautifully and tastefully adorned with flowers, the handlwork of the ladies of the congregation. Services were held every evening during the previous week, commencing with Wednesday evening. The pastor was assisted by the Rev. A. C. Whitmer, a former pastor of the congregation, who preached on Friday evening, and also the preparatory sermon on Saturday afternoon. The attendance on all the services was good, and on Sunday morning the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The pastor is much encouraged in the work in which he is engaged in the name of the Lord.

The Stated Clerk of the Mercersburg Classis reports, that, at an adjourned meeting of the Classis, held in McConnelsburg, Fulton county, Pa., on Saturday, the 15th instant, the licentiate J. Alvin Reber was received from the Lebanon Classis, and his call to the McConnelsburg charge was confirmed. At the same time, Mr. Reber was ordained to the ministry of reconciliation, and installed as pastor of said charge. Thus, this charge, after being vacant for about two years, is once more supplied with a regular pastor. May the great Head of the Church abundantly bless and prosper the relationship formed between pastor and people. Mr. Reber enters upon his first field of labor with very encouraging prospects of success and marked usefulness. His post-office address is McConnelsburg, Fulton county, Pa.

PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

In connection with the Spring communions

In connection with the Spring communions held in South Bend charge, Pa., of which the Rev. A. K. Kline is pastor, twenty-one persons were added to the church, eighteen by confirmation and three by certificate. They were all largely attended.

The Spring communions in the Zion's charge, Somerset county, Pa., Rev. H. F. Keener, pastor, were brought to a close on Whitsunday. During the year, thirty-two persons were added to the church, twenty-six by confirmation and six by certificate. Sixty-five children were also baptized.

WESTERN CHURCH.

WESTERN CHURCH.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in St. Paul's Church, at Summum, Illinois of which the Rev. J. S. Shade is pastor, on the 9th of June. Fourteen persons were added to the church, twelve by confirmation and two by certificate. Seven of this number are heads of families. Catechetical instruction was imparted during the of this number are heads of families. Catechetical instruction was imparted during the winter. The catechumens attended regularly, though the roads were almost impassable. These instructions it is proposed to continue. The charge had suffered very much from being without a pastor for four years and from other causes. The congregations, are, however, recovering themselves under the efficient labors of their present pastor. The elder, who furnished these facts, states also, that the charge purposes erecting a new parsonage during the present rummer.

The "Omaho Herald," of the 11th of June, states, that the services on Whitsunday in the Salem Reformed Church, of that city, of which the Rev. T. Falk is pastor, were exceedingly interesting and deeply solemn and impressive. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the morning, in connection with which five persons were added to the church, two by confirmation, and three by certificate.

The Rev. J. F. H. Dieckman, recently of

three by certificate.

The Rev. J. F. H. Dieckman, recently of Galion, Ohio, has entered upon his duties as pastor of St. Luke's congregation, Louisville, Ky. His post-office address is 744 Jefferson street, of the latter city.

PACIFIC MISSION ITEMS.

In Oregon two more Reformed churches have recently been organized by the Rev. J. Muhlhaupt of Salem. He expects soon an assistant as teacher and preacher, in the person of a Mr. Lange from Sheboygan.

The church at Portland, Oregon, has held a

The church at Portland, Oregon, has held a fair, and realized enough to continue the building of their beautiful house of worship, that it may be dedicated by n xt fall.

The Rev. J. Fuendeling at Stockton, California, finds his church accommodations too small, and is about to enlarge. Also nineteen catechumens were confirmed by him on Pentecost before a large audience.

Rev. C. F. Waldecker of Lima, Ohio, will go to California, and succeed the Rev. F. Fox

Rev. C. F. Waldecker of Lima, Onio, go to California, and succeed the Rev. F. Fox at Napa, California.

LANCASTER CLASSIS.

This Classis will meet in adjourned session in St. Paul's church, Lancaster, Pa. July 10, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
D. W. GERHARD,

New Holland, Pa., June 20, 1878.

Married.

In St. John's Reformed church of Martinsburg, Pa., Jane 4th, by Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, assisted by Rev. J. David Miller, Rev. Frederica B. H.hn. of Greenville, Pa., to Miss R. Ella Bridenbaugh, of Martin-burg, Pa.

On Tuesday morning, June 6th, 1878, in the First Reformed church, of Bsitimore, by Rev. Joel T. Rozsiter, assisted by Rev. E. R. Eschbach, of Frederick, James L. Johnson to Emily T. Massey, both of Baltimore, Md.

Youth's Department.

DROPPING CORN.

Little Katie went with the gray old squire, ("Who was he?" Child, he was your grandsire, To the furrowed field, in the dewy morn. "Now sing," said he, "as you drop the corn, One for the black-bird, one for the crow, One for the cut-worm, and two to grow."

Crow and black-bird came fluttering 'round, The cut-worm wriggled beneath the ground, As five smooth kernels, every time, Little Kate dropped with the sing-song rhyme, "One for the black-bird, one for the crow, One for the cut-worm, and two to grow."

The old squire covered the grain with soil. "Now see," he said, "they will have their spoil-That's sure; but still we shall get our share, If you always count, as you drop, with care, One for the black-bird, one for the crow One for the cut-worm, and two to grow."

When kernels sprout and the green blades grow, The crow and black-bird and cut-worm know, And woe for the cornfield in harvest days, Unless little Katie in planting says, " One for the black-bird, one for the crow, One for the cut-worm, and two to grow.

Thus do we plant with our older hands, In wider fields and o'er broader lands-Since for good seed sown by the land or sea, In the air or earth a foe may be,-" One for the black-bird, one for the crow, One for the cut-worm, and two to grow."

The "two to grow!" That is all I ask, As the seed-times bring me my planting task. I know who leads to His furrowed field: As He wills I plant, at His will shall yield " One for the black-bird, one for the crow, One for the cut-worm, and two to grow."

—Wide Awake.

THE PALM TREE.

- "I'm sure of it."
- "Sure of what, Clara?"
- "That this is the warmest day one ever felt; the only cool place is the par-
 - "Let's go there till tea-time."

"There! don't ask me to leave this dark corner till sundown. I am glad there are such things as palm trees; no other kind of fan would be of account to-day. Let's have some sensible talk; we won't feel the heat so much."

"But talk about something cooltrees, for instance. What do you know about palm trees, Ella?"

"Not much, though I was born in South America."

"Just imagine the poor tired Israelites coming in sight of that beautiful Elim with twelve wells of water and seventy palm trees! Don't you believe a shout went up? Jericho, too, always had a pleasant sound—even if the man did fall among thieves going to it-because it was called the city of palm trees."

"And Tadmor in the wilderness, the gorgeous Palmyra."

"Yes; only there was so much else in that splendid city one doesn't give much thought to its palm trees."

"If Harry were here he would say 'Tall, straight, slender as a palm tree! No branches, only a beautiful crown of large leaves. Would you believe it, Clara? I have seen some palm leaves thirty feet long and from four to five broad. They don't fall off easily, like the leaves of other trees. When we were in India we saw them spread over the houses for roofs."

"I should feel satisfied if they were good only for fans on such days," said Clara, laughing.

"But it's a real treat to lie on the sofa and hear you talking about palm trees."

"I never see young Mr. Reynolds going down the street with that pretty little cane without wondering if he thinks how it may have been a piece of some slender palm (for the rattan is a species of palm) shooting up into the air a hundred feet or creeping in the forest for two or three hundred feet, on the island of Ceylon or at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. Uncle has often seen them twisting the strips of the rattan palm into ropes to bind wild elephants. The vessel in which he left Java had its cable of the same material. They even make bridges from these palms."

"While, for breakfast, perhaps, they'll have a cup of cocoa."

"For which we are indebted to another part of the palm tree."

"And to another species of the palm,

fruit of one kind of palm, and cocoanuts of another kind. Palmoil is made from Since the time of the Romans almost on them. Whenever I want any 'nothe fruit of a palm that grows in Liberia, and sago from the pith of a palm of nation of an empire, has taken the eagle Asia. Strong matting is made from for its ensign-Austria, Prussia, Russia,

labyrinth to think clearly of the different kinds of palm."

uses of the palm! The Arabs boast of headed eagle, which is the eagle of the more than eight hundred ways in which | Eastern emperors with that of the Westthey are helped by it. They sing about ern, typifying the "Holy Roman emit, of course.'

for stately beauty. And David's symbol for prosperity; you know he says, tives. Charlemagne was the first to use 'The righteous shall flourish like the it, for when he became master of the palm tree."

it. Don't you remember how he had to denote that the empires of Rome and pictures of the palm put in the temple, Germany were united in him. As it is all over the walls of the most holy among birds the king, and being the place?"

the dark?" asked Charlie, groping his way into the parlor. "I heard enough nate power, the eagle has been univerto make one think of some conundrums, sally preferred as the continental embut I won't tell them yet."

ten with an iron style on a palm-leaf?" asked a laughing voice from a far corner when blazoned on a golden shield. of the dark parlor.

"Why, uncle, are you here too?" asked the girls.

"Yes; away from the heat and the flies; in India, too, one might fancy, from the talk. Don't let me forget to show you the letter after tea. In some parts of the East it is quite usual to write on the palm-leaf. But, Clara, you know something better still to think of on a warm day. In South America they take strips of parts of the unopened leaves and make into threads, and out of this thread they make hammocks. Just think of swinging in a hammock, under the shade of a banyan tree, on such a day as this! I've done it often."

"Everybody in the family has traveled except me," said Clara, with a little sigh. "If anything remarkable is spoken of, aunts, uncles, cousins, all say, 'Yes, we saw it'-in India or China or Eu-

"Uncle, your style and letter make me think of coins," said Charlie.

"Coins and conundrums," said Ella, laughing. "Have you a fancy for anything else, my dear Charlie?"

"But this is all about the same thing," said Charlie, earnestly. "Don't you know that after the Romans took Jerusalem they had medals struck off, on which was a weeping woman seated under a palm tree? The medal bore this inscription: 'Iudea Capta' '(Captive Judea'). So the palm stands for sad things."

"And glad things too. Those who won in the games of Greece and Rome carried palm branches. When the people went out to meet Jesus, on that triumphal ride into Jerusalem, they cut down palm branches and strewed them in the way. Then, too, don't you remember about the beautiful vision in Revelation where John saw the multitude, whom no man could number, before the throne, clothed in white, with palms in their hands?"

"Yes, indeed; our poor little Lou used to love that verse. She would say, Never mind, sister! The pain hurts me very much here, but up there it will all be gone."

"Yes; in the glad Hereafter, when sin and sorrow will be no more, and God shall have wiped away all tears from our eyes."—Exchange.

THE TWO-HEADED EAGLE.

on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and Babylon. The Romans adopted me a dollar at a time, unless it is for many other figures on their camp standards; but Marius, B. C. 102, made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, it." and confined the other figures to the cohorts. From the Romans the French under the empire adopted the eagle. The emperors of the Western Roman empire used a black eagle, those of the East a golden one. The sign of the

palm-bark, and so are ropes and twine." Poland, and France, all took the eagle. "It's like trying to feel at home in a The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire. The emperors of Austria, who claim to be considered the successors of "Imagine yourself trying to count the the Cresars of Rome, use the doublepire," of which the emperors of Germany "So does Solomon; it is his symbol (now merged in the house of Austria) considered themselves as the representawhole of the German Empire, he added "Solomon must have had a fancy for the second head to the eagle, A. D. 802, emblem of a noble nature from its "Girls, what are you talking about in strength of wing and eye, and courage, and also of conscious strength and inblem of sovereignty. Of the different "Who would like to see a letter writ- eagles of heraldry the black eagle is considered the most noble, especially

CHILDREN'S TOMBS.

Westminster Abbey is full of the remembrances of great men and famous women. But it is also full of the remembrances of little boys and girls, whose death shot pang through the hearts of those who oved them, and who wished that they never should be forgotten. Almost the earliest royal monument in this abbey is of a beautiful little deaf and dumb girl of five years old, the Princess Catherine, daughter of King Henry III., who loved her dearly. She was not forgotten, and her two little brothers, and perhaps four little nephews, were buried close to her, as if to keep her company. And so there are two small tombs in Henry VII.'s Chapel of the two infant daughters of King James I. Over one of them are some touching lines written by an America lady, which all mothers should read. And to the tombs of these two little girls were brought in after days by their nephew, Charles II., the bones of the two young murdered Princes, which in his time were discovered at the foot of the staircase in the Tower. And there is in the Chapel of St. Michael another tomb of a little child that died from a mistake of its nurse; and we know from her will that she never ceased to lament the little darling, and begged, if possible, very urgently, to be buried beside it. And there is a monument in the cloisters which contains only these words: "Jane Lister-dear child," with the dates of the child's age and the record of her brother's death. It is an inscription which goes to the heart of every one. It was in the year 1682, just a month before the great English Revolution, but the parents thought only of "Jane Lister," their "dear child."-Good Words.

LITTLE SAVINGS.

watched her sharpening a pencil at recess. "You always have everything handy. I never get money enough to supply myself with these little conveniences," and she slipped a confection in her mouth as Hattie closed her knife and put it away.

"My knife was a very cheap one, but it answers my purpose well enough. I have very little spending money; but then I try to turn it to the best account The origin of the device of the eagle I can. I really think, Lottie, you have twice as much money as I in the course of the year."

"Why, Hattie, my father never gives some express purpose, like a new hat or dress, and mother has the spending of

"I am glad of dimes and half dimes, and pennies even," said Hattie, smiling. "A dime wouldn't buy much," said

Lottie, indifferently. knife, and two of them and a half dime

allusion to the emperors of the East. admired so much—those with my initials and the recovery of cheerfulness led to every State that has assumed the desig- tion ' of that sort, I just begin and save every penny that comes into my possession until I get it. And I generally succeed; but really and truly, Lottie, I. shouldn't have a single thing of the sort if I ate candy the way you do."

most trifling sums for these things. like an orange with my luncheon, or a paper of candies, and father will almost always give me a bit of change to get it. They don't cost much."

show you. Come around to my room after school, and I will just show you have bought for me. Then, maybe, you The want of just these little things is pick up a pin if he saw it on Broadway, Conveniences before luxuries,' was always my mother's motto, and she carries out her principle all through the house. I don't believe any one in town, with as limited means, has a greater number of household conveniences, and she gets them all, she says, by little sav-

There are some older people who could adopt this young school-girl's system with great advantage to themselves and those connected with them .- Christian Standard.

THE GREEN.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

Where does it come from-This beautiful green, From darkest to light, And all shades between? Not out of the bark So withered and bare! It's hard to believe The green was in there. Where does it come from-This wonderful green,

Enwrapping the earth In robes like a queen? Not from the branches So brown and so sere, For who could e'er think The green was in here? God smiled thro' the clouds; The wind caught the glow, And flew to the trees, And shook off the snow Then sunshine and rain Went painting the sheen; And this is the way We come by the green.

CURES AFFECTED BY LAUGHTER.

Laughter has often dissipated diseases and preserved life by a sudden effort of of a different opinion." nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at a satirical remark that he broke a tumor and recovered his health. Joubert gives two similar instances. Another story is that of a minister who was called on by a poor woman to see if he could save a sick cow. To appease her importunity he went to the barn and repeated as an incantation three times the words, "If she gets well "What a nice little penknife," said she will get well." Some time after the Charlotte to her friend Hattie, as she minister was sick with a tumor in the throat, when the poor woman forced herself into what was supposed to be the chamber of death reciting, "If he gets well he will get well." The reperformance of his own absurd act caused the sick man to burst out in such a hearty laugh that the tumor broke and he soon regained his health.

A patient being very low the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded it, and the medicine was left on the table. A monkey in the room jumping up discovered the goblet, and, having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous portion that after many strange and fantastic grimaces he ground "Yes; and then, too, dates are the golden eagle, met with in taverns, is in bought my little ivory sleeve buttons you man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and then we 'light and go in."

health. Another case recorded is that two individuals were lying in one room very sick-one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of the "Why, Hattie, you know I only spend fever would recover. A person was engaged to watch one night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to take the medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps "That is just what I am trying to lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak loud, or to what my little savings, and some very move any portion of his body; but seizsmall earnings on the sewing machine, ing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly will adopt my plan too. It will give awakened, the watcher sprang from his you ten times the pleasure you get out of seat, falling to the floor and awakening your sweets, and be of a lasting sort. both the nurse and fever patient. The incident struck both sick men as very often a very great inconvenience. I ludicrous, and they laughed most heartily know a gentleman who said he would at it for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found for he remembered times when he would the patients vastly improved—said he have given twenty-five cents for one. had never known so sudden a turn, and they both got well.

Pleasantries.

A New York club man drank five bottles of champagne at one sitting. But it was a real pain the next morning.

To the American boy there is an awful, a majestic difference in weight between the butt-end of a fishing pole and a hoe handle.

It turns out that a man in Michigan who "lived forty days on water" had plenty of provisions in his boat all the while he was sailing around the lake.

"Surely, you must be tired, Aunty. I can't think how it is you are able to work so long." "Lawks bless you, my dear! When I onst sets down to it, like, I'm just too lazy to leave off."

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress, sir," he

"Vat a monster language!" said a Frenchman. "Here I read in ze newspapere zat a man commit a murder, was committed for trial, and zen committed himself to a reportair. No wonder everyzing in America is done by com-

A thick-headed Squire, being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming, "If I had a son who was an idiot, by Jove, I'd make him a parson." "Very probably," replied Sidney, "but I see your father was

"What," asks an exchange, "are the causes of drunkenness?" Well, we can't answer for all of them, but we believe whiskey causes a great deal of it. Whiskey, sir, resolutely stuck to will cause about as large a drunk as anything we know of, although a judicious mixing up of various drinks will accelerate matters if a man is in a hurry.—Burlington

An erring husband who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology, recently slipped into the house at one o'clock, very softly denuded himself gently, and began rocking the eradle by the bedside, as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole manœuvre, said: "Come to bed, you fool: the baby ain't there."

"Have you a card, sir?" asked the Doorkeeper of the House. The man looked a little surprised, and answered: "Card? No. I don't carry a pack." "Where are you from?" inquired the Doorkeeper. "Nothe Carliny," was the reply. "What do you do down in North Carolina when you go a-visiting? Don't you send in a card to the man you want to see?" The "tarheel" laughed his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury outright. "Lor' a-massy!" he ex-"But three of them bought my little threw the goblet on the floor. The claimed. "W'y, we ride up to a feller's whole affair was so ludicrous that the sick fence, and holler to him to tie his dog;

THE COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

Never since the time of our Lord was it so easy for a man to begin a Christian life, and as hard for a man to continue a Christian life, as it is in the present day. During Christ's sojourn upon earth it was no light matter to become His disciple. It costs us little to-day—in fact, it adds to our respectability. The Church does not hide itself in some upper chamber and account have a fitting contract. ber, and every branch of it is a centre of intelligence and light. It is therefore a help rather than a disgrace to belong to the Church of Christ. There is a danger of men regarding religion as a thing to be had at any time, so fully and freely glory would never rise. Now in the localized to all. to be had at any time, so fully and freely is it proclaimed to all. We can purchase sis it proclaimed to all. We can purchase gold and diamonds, but we cannot buy or earn salvation, which is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Religion is to-day, as it ever has been, a thing of pains and cost. There has been improvement in every department of the world, but no change has taken place in the matter of the soul. With all our advancement in education, science, and art, it is not a whit easier to be a disciple advancement in education, science, and art, it is not a whit easier to be a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ than it ever Religion never had such a sphere was. Religion never had such a sphere and capacity as it has to day; hence to be a servant of God means more than it formerly did. Personal consecration to God means more than during any other period of the world's history. If religion is worth anything at all, it is worth anything. God's correct is one of ion everything. God's service is one of joy, liberty, and peace. God does not debar us from any one of His gifts when we become His servants. Religion does not debar a man from wealth and luxuries. Chalmers said that he believed it impossible for a man to be absorbed in commerce without belittling his soul. I do not believe this, and it is possible for a man to hallow his calling if it be a lawful one, and to return home each night without a stain of defilement upon his soul. A man may make his calling a pulpit, and his life a sermon. If religion carries all this force, and power, and capacity how much it means for a man to say, "Then I will consecrate my whole life to God!" Our Lord says that each individual must count the cost on both sides. Men may grow discouraged, feeling that it is a hard thing to become a disciple of Christ. Have we then counted the cost on the other side? Have we counted how much harder it is for a man not to be a Christian? Religion does not les en a man's pleasure; it will heighten it. Consecration does not mean that we must give up all we have. A man is not asked to give up his society, but to be a Christian man in that society. but to be a Christian man in that society. A man need not give up his associations, but should hallow them by his Christian life. Every man should abide by his calling. God has given us work to do, and He merely asks us to be Christian men and women where He has placed us. It may be a hard thing this service of Christ to-day—harder, perhaps, than it was during the days of persecution. But the service of Christ. The question is not whether a man shall be in any service. but in which service shall we be. must either be the servant of God or the servant of Satan. It is not a question whether we shall carry a cross or get rid of a cross, for every man must carry a cross. The question for each of us is: Which cross shall it be—the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ, or the heavier cross Satan puts upon his servants? It is not a question of escape, but a question of counting the cost. If it is a hard thing to serve God, it will be a harder thing not to serve Him. Any man who puts his hands by faith in the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ will find that there is no temptation in this great London of ours over which he shall not be more than conqueror. If we put our hand of faith in His almighty hand we shall find duty easier, life sweeter, and the thoughts of death less and less terrible. Canon

THE GLOAMING.

The gloaming is the hour for quiet refearless onlooking to those which are to come, and for closer communing with God and one's own soul. The day is flowing into the night through the golden gate of twilight, inet as forwid north as forwing into the night through the golden. gate of twilight, just as fervid youth and fragrant womanhood, the strength of manhood and the leader's power, are passing through the calm rest of old age into the stillness of death. In the gloaminto the stillness of death. In the gloaming, the soul seems to see the right value and the true shapes of things more clearly than it did when the sun was high, and the eyes were dazzled with its shine and the blood fevered with its heat. Then passion was strong, and with passion, self-will, false aims, false beliefsand disappointment as the shadow lying behind. If the power was there to create, to resist, to combat, to subdue, so also was the bitter smart and the cruel blow. And there was the inevitable deception of the senses. Then the sunlight fell on the stagnant waters of the deadly swamp and turned them into lakes of

purest gold, which a wise man would spend his time well to seek and his strength to possess. Now in the twi-light the false shine has faded from the low-lying pools, and the dank and deadly mists creep up to mark both their place and quality. If only he had known the truth of things in time! If only he had not believed that marsh-lands were living lakes of golden waters, which a man would do well to give his life to gain!

In the daytime, clouds obscured the morass and stagnant marsh. gloaming of life sets a man straight not only with himself but with things, and gives him a truer knowledge than he ever had before. He stands full face to the west and looks into the light, which now he can bear, and which he no longer finds bewildering or blinding. time of tumult and passion, of heat and strife, through which he has passed, how glad he is to leave it all behind him while waiting, watching for the quiet peace of the night through the tender softness of the gloaming! How near and yet how far off seem to him the unfulfilled hones of the morning the misfulfilled hopes of the morning, the mistaken endeavor of the noon, the hard labor and fierce struggle of the day! If he had only known in time the things which were best for him, how differently have send have send that the control of the state of the send that the send thad the send that the send that the send that the send that the se he would have acted-and now: God's

he would have acted—and now: God's will be done, and God pardon all his sins! He must take things as they stand, trusting in the unfailing mercy; for if repentance is good, regret is vain, and the gloaming is for peace, not strife. Slowly the last rays of the sun fade out of the sky and the lingering light as slowly follows. The world lies hushed as a tired sleeper, and the moon and the stars come out as watchers—as signs too of other worlds and other lives. But the old man sitting pale and peaceful in the old man sitting pale and peaceful in the house porch knows now what he no longer sees; for the gloaming of his life has passed into the deep stillness of some-thing beyond, as the day has flowed into the night, and both lie in the hollow of God's right hand .- Chambers' Journal.

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Lve, Martinsburg " Hagers town " Chambersburg " Carlisle Arr. Harrisburg	6:00 7:00	7:00 8:25 9:30 10:55 xx:55	1:00 2:20 3:20	3:2 3:2 4:3 6:0
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General Mews.

HOME.

If half that is said by the secular press about Congress during the last hours of the session is true, the Representatives of the Nation did not reflect much credit upon the country nor upon themselves.

The Centennial celebration at Valley Forge on Wednesday last was a brilliant affair. The attendance was very large. Governor Hartranft presided at the ceremonies. Henry Armitt Brown delivered the oration, and J. W. Bean read a historical paper. The fine appearance of the soldiers contrasted strongly with the ragged troops of Washington one hundred years ago.

Advices from Malheur, Oregon, under date of June 22d, say that the Indians are in Harney Valley committing depredations. Two men have been killed; horses and cattle are stolen, and Fort Harney is filled with terrified refugees, men, women and children. General Howard is taking active measures to meet the hostile tribes, although his force is very small. very small.

FOREIGN.

roes the hostile tribes, although his force is very small.

FOREIGN.

The latest developments in Europe are very exciting, and peace and war seem to tremble in the scales. We clip the following from the despatches to the Associated Press:

London, June 24.—The Post's special despatch from Berlin states that Great Britain and Austria resolutely insist on the Russians speedily evacuating Bulgaria, where, until a new government is established, there shall be mixed European occupation. Russia demands that the number of troops which Turkey shall be entitled to station near the Balkans, be limited to a comparatively small contingent, and that Russia be allowed to continue military occupation for some time longer. The former report that the city was to be included in Roumelia was erroneous. The powers consented to this on condition that the frontier pass so close to the south of the town as not to menace Austrian interests in that quarter. Lord Beaconsfield, at the Saturday sitting of the Congress, made what is described as one of the finest speeches he ever delivered. He opposed the Russian demand that the Sultan, instead of being permitted to garrison the Roumanian frontier as he chooses, should be obliged to designate beforehand the points he wishes to fortify and the number of troops to be maintained thereat. Lord Beaconsfield did not quite succeed in convincing his audience. The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes: "Europe on Friday passed through a serious crisis. Lord Beaconsfield informed Prince Bismarck, with extraordinary energy, that, on the question of fortifying the Balkan passes and garrisoning them with Turks, England would not hesitate a moment, and that he would quit Berlin on Monday if her demands were then unsatisfied. Another correspondent reports that a compromise was arranged, according to which the number of the troops in each pass should be determined by Europe. At present there is good reason to believe that when the withdrawal of the Russian troops and the future administrative organizat one just passed.

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to the Messenger some time ago, but which was in some way mislaid or lost. (Christian

was in some way mislaid or lost. (Christian World and Hausfreund please copy).

P. S.—In our acknowledgment two weeks ago, we included \$64.25, which were stated to have come from "members of Reformed congregation and students of Mercersburg. Pa., College." As we did not see the communication accommunication accommuni gregation and students of Mercersburg. Pa., College." As we did not see the communication accompanying the remittance, being absent when it reached here, we wrote simply from the impression we had received as to its source. It should have been: "Proceeds of an entertainment given by Rev. I. G. Brown's congregation, assisted by students of Mercersburg College." S. R. F.

Obituaries.

Dien-On the morning of the 10th of June, at Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., Mrs. Catherine Shower, consort of Geo. Everhart.

The subject of this notice was born and reared in Manchester, and was a faithful member of the Reformed church of that place (of which Rev. Wm. Ropp is now pastor) for a period of fifty years. Rarely have we known one like her, whose years of busy life have numbered three-score and ten, from whom the buoyancy and freshness of youth had not departed. To her age did not bring the slow and febros steps, nor the dimmed eye, and there was nothing to tell of the gathering twilight so quickly to be followed by the dreary night. Even to the last her ever-willing skillful hands were busy, and when the touch of disease paralyzed them she sadly laid aside her half-finished work. Only a few hours of illness brought her to the brink of "death's dark river."

And when the Messenger had laid His hand on "speechless lips and brow," when the feet were touching the cold dark wa'ers her loving eyes looked

with tender pity on the sorrowing ones gathered around her couch. Stricken bleeding hearts will never cease to mourn for the dear departed wife and mother, and the faithful Christian friend, but aweetly will her influence linger round the hearth-stone from which her presence has forever gone. We shall sadly miss her everywhere, and though we shall often long for the "sound of the voice now still," yet in the bitterness of our bereavement, let us humbly "kiss the Hand" that has stricken us and thank God that she shall never more know

"Sin, nor grief, nor pain."

"Sin, nor grief, nor pain
Safe in her happy home,
Her fears all fled, her doubts all slain,
Her hour of triumph come.

Her fears all fied, her doubts at sain,
Her hour of triumph come.

Why then should our tears roll down,
Or our hearts be sorely riven?
For another gem in the Saviour's crown
And another soul in heaven." E. H. M.
DIED—In Zionsville, Lehigh Co., Penna., June
16th, on Sunday morning, at 1.30, William Albert,
youngest child of Rev. Eli Keller, aged 10 years, 1
month and 3 days.
On the afternoon of the 20th, interesting funeral
services were held at the parsonage and in the Reformed church of the village. Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser
spoke in German, on the words—"And whither I go
ye know, and the way ye know"—Joha xiv. The
Rev. Dr. Bomberger followed with a discourse in
English, based on the saying of Jesus—"Know ye
what I have done to you?"—John xiii. 12. The
pastors Reber and Vogel (Reformed); Schulz and
Maeschter, (Schwenkfeldian); and M. S. Schelly
(Menonite), assisted in the solemn exercises.
The deceased lad was a grand-child of the late Rev.
Dr. Theodore Hoffeditz, and would likely have succeeded the father and grand-father in the ministry,
had God not called him sloft.
(Christian World please copy.)

DIED—April 26th, 1878, in South Shenango Town-

ceeded the father and grand-father in the ministry, had God not called him aloft.

(Christian World please copy.)

DIED—April 26th, 1878, in South Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Gepford, aged 31 years, 4 months and 6 days.

This earnest and God-fearing mother was born in Cumberland Co., Pa. She was baptized in infancy, and her parents moving to Fayette Co., she was confirmed a member of the Lutheran church under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Wiant.

In the month of July, 1818, she joined in holy bonds of matrimony with Mr. — Gepford, and some years after this, she removed with him to South Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Pa. There were born unto them nine children, five sons and four daughters, two of the sons and the husband preceding her in death.

A number of years ago she connected herself with the Reformed church in Hartstown, Crawford Co., Pa., then under the care of Bros. Ernst and Mayer. At the same time, two of her daughters became members thereof. Here she worshiped as often as her circumstances and health permitted it. The congregation being weakened by the removal of members, it was finally abandoned under the supply of Rev. C. R. Dieffenbacher and the property sold. But Mother Gever remained a worthy and consistent member of the church.

Her husband having died some six or seven years ago, she spent the remainder of her life with her children. During this time, she led the life of an invalid, her eyesight failing her, as she advanced towards her end. In the early part of last winter sle began to suffer very much, from an accidental fall she had had, and all that the willing hands of her daughters could do for her, she grew worse, and endured great suffering with becoming patience and Christian resignation. At her own special request, she enjoyed the comforts of the holy communion from the hands of Rev. C. R. Dieffenbacher. She thus lingered in her weakness, until the Lord gave her release and aslled her up higher. She fell gently asleep in Jesus, much beloved by many of her friend

On the 27th of April last, her funeral took place, attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. Rev. F. Pilgram was present and spoke words of comfort and consolation to the bereaved as based upon 2 Cor. 5: 1. In the cemetery at Hartstown we piously laid her body away in the fond hope of the resurrection of the last day and the life of the world to come. Amen. P.

Dien—In Middleway, Jefferson Co., W. Va., on the 6th inst., suddenly, Abraham Myers, in the 77th year of his age.

The deceased had long been a member of the Reformed Church. At the time of his death he held the office of Elder and Trustee respectively in the congregation of which he was a member. He was faithful, and loved the church of his fathers. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his departure. But he has gone before and shall welcome them to the heavenly home.

Acknowledgments.

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